THE CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

The Canadian English-Jewish Weekly

VOL. XXV — MONTREAL, JULY 23, 1943 — No. 42

U. A. H. C. Organ Seeks To Clarify Conflict On Zionism

The conflicting attitudes toward Zionism among Reform Jews form the basis of a three-cornered symposium in the current issue of Liberal Judaism, official organ of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations just issued in New York. These authoritative statements are published in the hope that "they will serve to clarify a question that has long agitated multitudes of our people."

Participants in this scholarly yet popular discussion are Rabbi Felix A. Levy, of Emanuel Congregation, Chicago, who holds that "religion and land are alike necessary to the life and preservation of Israel, and cannot ever be sundered"; Rabbi William H. Fineshriber of Congregation Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia, who believes that "Zionist theory is the intellectual scaffolding for a fantastic structure to be built on the quicksands of fear and despair," and he advocates United Nations rule over Palestine "as the unique Holy Land of the world"; Rabbi Solomon B. Freehof, of Rodef Shalom Temple, Pittsburgh, who seeks a definition of world Jewry that may embody the strength of Zionist and anti-Zionist ideals so as to serve as "the basis for increasing Jewish reconciliation . . . a design for concord between Reform Judaism and Liberal Zionism."

All three contributors (Reform rabbis) to the symposium in Liberal Judaism start out from the premise that Palestine is traditionally dear to the hearts of Jews everywhere, but arrive at divergent conclusions.

Highlights of Rabbi Levy's thesis contains these thoughts: "None of us would deny the need [illegible] but one cannot [illegible] to be universalistic, [illegible] and the goal of the prophets [illegible] and hope for our people's return to its homeland in no way invalidates the teaching about humanity of our God-intoxicated seers. The conflict implied by the catch phrase Zionism versus Reform is artificially engendered.

"Zionism and Reform can be considered as two aspects of the same Judaism. Only by the combination of the two atoms of universalism and nationalism can you produce the Jewish molecule . . . A homeland has supreme survival value, not only because it is an asylum for refugees, nor even because of our romantic attachment to it, but because it alone can be the Jewish land in the world. The rebirth of spirituality in the heart of every Jew that we would fain see can best flower in Zion because Jewish life there must be original, native, unhampered, and there alone the Jewish soul can find the fullest play for its fancy.

"Life in the homeland today is as deeply religious in the highest ethical sense and in reverence for the sacred in Judaism as anywhere in the diaspora. Zionism is not a means of escape of the performance of Jewish duty, but just the contrary. We should welcome any band of Jews that by its life reveals prophetic idealism and strengthen the hands of the brothers in Palestine who are living as deeply and as loftily as are we the truths of universalism.

"We Reform rabbis who are political Zionists certainly belie by our ministry that we are secularists or even narrow nationalists. Normative Judaism . . . from Moses onward has held that the hope for mankind is bound up with the hope of Israel, that Israel can never be torn permanently from its Palestinian moorings. Zionism need not be anti-universalistic and a Jewish state need not be the sum total of all our striving. If in Zionism there is danger of truculent chauvinism, in Reform there lurks the menace of an undistinguished and indistinct Judaism.

"Our duty, as lovers of people and faith, is to fight both threats. Zion is a bulwark against our disappearance; Reform Judaism an assurance that we shall not become simply like other nations. The one is no more secular than the other is Unitarianism or Christianity."

The cardinal points made by Rabbi Freehof are: "All Jews [illegible] the cause, Zionists and [illegible] they differ only as to the means of achieving their ends. Both sides agree that Palestine is uniquely precious to all Jews; Palestine must be rehabilitated so that it may be a place of refuge to the dispossessed Jews of Europe and a home for all Jews who wish to settle there. To say we are a nation is to torture words and their meaning. A nation implies a common land, a common language and common folk-ways. For almost two thousand years we have not had any of these desiderata. Out of 16,000,000 perhaps one-half million Jews speak Hebrew. We have no common folk-ways. The native Jews of Bokhara or Algiers or Yemen have no songs or dances or customs that are similar to those Jews who once lived in the ghettos of Eastern Europe.

"What we do have in common is tradition, suffering and religion. We are a religious community attached to our brethren the world over, not because we are part of a spectral nationhood but because we are partners in a religious brotherhood . . . We know, as the non-Jewish world knows not, that the charge of divided loyalty is untrue and unjust. We know that of all enthusiastic American Zionists not a handful will emigrate to Palestine. We know that they are passionately loyal to America and American institutions, and that their zeal for Zion springs [illegible]

"We non-Zionists love the same country and have implemented it by cooperating with Zionists in the rehabilitation of Palestine and by the salvage of Jews wherever they may be found . . . Non-Zionists see no reason for despair. We Jews have outlived many such storms and we shall weather this hurricane. This is a war against the very causes that have produced anti-Semitism and if we win, as win we shall, the future for us will be infinitely brighter than it ever has been. If world conditions will be as desperate as Zionists picture them, the little Jewish state of Palestine will not be able to protect itself and least of all the twelve or thirteen million Jews outside of that state.

"It is of no avail to tell the Arabs that they have profited and will profit more by the increasing economic strength of the Jewish population. Their reply is, 'this is and has been our home for 1,100 years; it may be a poor thing but is mine own.' What they fear is political domination; and a Jewish majority plus a Jewish state, despite assured promises of equal rights and equal opportunities, spells inferiority and subservience to them; and in view of practical difficulties — the opposition of the Arab world, that of Great Britain, the neutrality of the United States, despite great pressure by Zionists and their allied organizations, and the indifference or heipiessness of the rest of the world, we non-Zionists feel that our common objective, preservation of Judaism and the Jewish people, must be achieved by other means.

"We must demand, on the authority of the Atlantic Charter . . . equality of political and economic rights for all peoples wherever they may be situated. The fate of the Jew is bound inextricably with the fate of Catholic, Protestant and Moslem. Palestine, as the birthplace of the Judaeo-Christian faith, must be made accessible and habitable for as many Jews as the country can safely absorb. The criteria of Palestine's absorptive capacity shall be determined by a commission of the United Nations.

"Since Palestine, because of its limited economic and industrial potential, cannot take care of all refugee Jews, other homes must be found as soon as possible. Since fear of Jewish political dominance in Palestine is the prime motivation of Arab opposition, let Palestine be legally constituted as the unique Holy Land of the World ruled neither by Arab nor Jew, but by a special commission of the United Nations. Then in truth Palestine would become a land of peace, a spiritual center for Judaism and a land of refuge for the oppressed of all faiths. Zion would be redeemed for all mankind, and the Word of God would go forth from Jerusalem."

Rabbi Freehof's arguments, under the head of "The War of Theories," include these ideas: "Although there is an Irish state whose official religion is Catholic, the Irish-Catholics in America do not consider themselves members of the Irish nation but members of the American nation. The real source of opposition on the part of many Reform Jews to a Jewish state in Palestine is fear that such a state would make them members of a separate nationality in America. This is an irrational fear and Zionists do little to dispel it. In fact, they often encourage it in many utterances. All American Jews know that America is not exile but home, that they are as much part of the American nation as the citizens of any other descent. This is their nation. Zionist theory (not Zionist practice) ignores America altogether or else individual Zionists will overlook its glories and see only the difficulties and gloomily anticipate increasing anti-Semitism.

"Reform Judaism and Zionism ought to be able to find common ground. Reform Judaism could be greatly enriched by the modern Hebraism and by the intense Jewishness of the Zionist movement. What Zionism would gain from the Reform movement can be seen

(Continued on Page Two)

TREES IN PALESTINE TO HONOR CAZALET

The Women's Zionist Organization of America will plant 1,000 trees in Palestine to be known as the "Victor Cazalet Grove" as a tribute to Major Victor Cazalet, M.P., who died in the July 4 plane crash which also took the life of Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski, it was announced by Mrs. David de Sola Pool, national president of the organization.

One of the leaders of the Palestine Parliamentary Committee, Cazalet served since early this year as co-chairman of the British National Committee for Rescue From Nazi Terror, a group seeking to obtain permission for the entry of larger numbers of Jewish refugees into the United Nations.

He was represented on several private and government groups in England and the United States which have sought to aid Jewish resettlement and gave continuous support to the plea for the establishment of a Jewish Army.

Many Leaders Lose Election To Conference

The American Jewish Conference will take place in New York City from August 29 through September 2. Since there are more than 200 delegates from New York, there will be a minimal burden on transportation facilities.

From reports of the results of elections in scores of communities, it was seen that many men who had occupied positions of leadership in their local Jewish communities for years had been defeated. Particular strength was shown in these elections by the delegates of the Zionist Organization of America, Poale Zion and Mizrachi.

Illustrative of the situation that occurred in a number of major communities was the list of delegates elected from Detroit. These included Rabbis Morris Adler, B. Benedict Glazer, Max J. Wohlgelernter and Leon Fram, Aaron Droock, Mrs. Joseph Ehrlich, Aaron Rosenberg, Morris L. Schaver and Daniel Temchin.

It was noted that Fred Butzel, generally regarded as the leading Jewish personality in Detroit, Abe Soere, president of the Jewish Federation of Detroit, and Henry Wineman, one of American Jewry's leading philanthropists, did not succeed of election, although all three of them had appeared on a combined Zionist slate.

In many other communities the top-ranking figures in terms of public prominence did not receive the highest number of votes.

The Conference will consist of 500 delegates, 125 of them named by national membership organizations and 375 who are being elected. National organizations (the [illegible] representing the [illegible] Labor to participate. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Israel Goldstein, Dr. Abba H. Lovinsky, as the delegate to represent it at the Conference. Dr. Robert Gordis has been appointed as an alternate.

Sidney Hollander, president of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, a resident of Baltimore, was badly defeated in his race as a delegate for the American Jewish Conference from that city, election returns disclosed. Rabbi Morris Lazaron, one of the founders of the anti-Zionist American Council for Judaism, was also rejected by the Baltimore electorate, the returns showed.

However, prominent Zionists like Dr. Harry Friedenwald, one of Baltimore's leading citizens and formerly president of the Zionist Organization of America, and Congressman Daniel Ellison, former president of the Seaboard Zionist Region who was the first Republican to be elected from a Democratic stronghold in some fifty years, were also defeated.

Nazi Press Gloats Over Signs Of Anti-Semitism In Britain

The Nazis are closely and eagerly watching all signs of the development of anti-Jewish disruption in Britain. They, at any rate, realise that the Jewish question is the "dynamite" with which democracy is exploded, as S.S. Group-leader Werner Best put it in a speech to S.S. leaders last year; and they know from experience that the anti-Semite is well on the road to becoming a pro-Nazi, a saviour of the Hitlerite gangsters. "Anti-Semitism among our enemies," said one official Nazi publication, "can change matters in our favour."

In April, the Voelkischer Beobachter hailed the alleged increase of anti-Semitism in Britain. In May, another leading Nazi newspaper declared: "We pay great attention to any recognition of the Jewish problem on the enemy's side."

The Angriff, in a recent article by the Nazi leader Professor van Leers, asks why Britain, "having lost her domination of the sea does not get out of the war. The matter must be examined psychologically. Britain's Allies are more formidable foes to her than her enemies. We Germans would never have taken all the British colonies. Britain's Allies are stripping her and want to turn her into a sort of Soviet colony. Why does she not get out of it? One reason is undoubtedly Jewish influence. Jewry is quite indifferent to Britain as such. She merely represents so many millions rifles, guns, and armoured ships, and is manning the battlefields for the Jews. The fact that in some places in Britain resistance against the Jews can be noticed is a sign that there [illegible]

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung went one better and said that nearly every British periodical furnished fresh proof that a "strong anti-Semitic wave" was sweeping the country.

"Already," declared the Schwarze Korps, "anti-Semitism rears its head in England. It is an iron law that a trend like this . . . can never be turned back. . . . How much longer will the people of England put up with soaring prices, corruption, and Jewish insolence in a war which is not theirs?"

Speaking in Cracow, Frank, the Governor-General of Poland, said to a meeting of Nazi leaders: "The first watchword I give you is: the Jews. It is no empty phrase of propaganda that Jews are the greatest danger. The world's spiritual front struggles, under Hitler's leadership. Anti-Semitism is already a noticeable reality in England and America although without any political or any technical effect yet on the war. We are standing at the turning point of a mental attitude to the race problem."

Nazi radio broadcasts in English continue to pump over high-pressure propaganda in the hope of finding gullible victims, and encouraging pro-Nazis to carry on, with the Fuehrer's hearty approval. One broadcast daily cites a leading British Jew who is "masquerading" as a Gentile. Signs of anti-Semitism in Britain are gleefully noted (and magnified), and one recent broadcast claimed the growth of anti-Semitism was one of the main characteristics in Britain, according to the London Jewish Chronicle. Lord Haw-Haw himself has expressed his satisfaction with the anti-Jewish outbreaks who are spreading anti-Semitic slanders in Britain.

And so eager are the Nazis for anti-Jewish developments in Britain that when they fail to find any they simply invent stories of the crudest kind. Radio Rennes recently declared, for example: "Mr. Churchill has ordered the withdrawal from all theatres of any performance of the 'Merchant of Venice.' Churchill, well knowing the Jews and their fiance endeavours to bring humanity under their heel, cannot feel comfortable in an atmosphere of [illegible] anti-Semitism. Therefore he tries to [illegible]

Former New York Post And N.B.C. Official Dies

David Rosenblum, former treasurer and general manager of "The New York Post" and former vice-president and treasurer of the National Broadcasting Company, died in Hartford, Conn. He was fifty-five years old, and lived at 243 East Sixty-first Street, New York.

Mr. Rosenblum died at the home of Mrs. Beatrice Auerbach, president of G. Fox & Co., Inc., Hartford department store, with whom Mr. Rosenblum and his wife, the former Tobe Coller Davis, were visiting.

Although he retired from business in 1941, Mr. Rosenblum remained active as chairman of the public-relations committee of the American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, an organization devoted to the welfare of American Jews.

Mr. Rosenblum was treasurer and general manager of "The New York Post" from January, 1940, to June, 1941. He became a vice-president of N. B. C. in 1934, assuming the additional post of treasurer in 1935. He left N.B.C. in December, 1938.

In 1910, two years after he had been graduated from Harvard College, Mr. Rosenblum helped to organize the Alexander Hamilton Institute, Inc., of which he became vice-president. The institute was one of the first to provide executive training for business men by means of correspondence courses.

He left the Alexander Hamilton Institute in 1915 and helped to found the Business Training Corporation, which was later merged into Trade Ways, Inc., a business-consulting and market-research organization, at 386 Madison Avenue. He resigned from Trade Ways in 1934.

During the first world war Mr. Rosenblum was a second lieutenant of artillery. He was for many years interested in Jewish philanthropies and in the Zionist movement.

Surviving, besides his wife, who is a fashion and retail consultant, are his father, Abraham Rosenblum, of Brooklyn; a sister, Mrs. Mary Lefkovitz, of New Gardens, Queens; and three brothers, Meyer Rosenblum, Maurice Rosenblum and Jerome Rosenblum, all of Brooklyn.

Kosher Meat Sold On Sabbath Ruled Still Kosher

Kosher meat remains kosher even when sold on the Jewish Sabbath, and sales of such meat do not constitute a violation of the penal law, Magistrate William Klapp ruled in Bronx Magistrate's Court as he dismissed a complaint against Leo Laskowitz, a kosher butcher with a shop at 1634 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx.

A decision in the case had been awaited anxiously by the kosher trade after a complaint against Mr. Laskowitz was brought by Philip Rosenson, an inspector of the Department of Markets. The penal law states that selling non-kosher meat in a butcher shop that advertises strictly kosher meat constitutes a violation of the law.

Three rabbis testified in support of Mr. Rosenson's contention that meat sold on Saturday—the Jewish sabbath—was in violation of the rabbinical law, that such meat is non-kosher even though prepared under the ritual of the rabbinical law, and that the meat was "trafe," a Jewish expression for non-kosher meat.

Magistrate Klapp said in his opinion that he could find no proof that Mr. Laskowitz sold meat which was not prepared under kosher rituals and therefore he was not subject to prosecution under the penal law.

Under any other ruling he continued, his decision would be construed as calling upon officials to enforce observance of the Jewish sabbath by butchers dealing in kosher meat.

"This clearly was not the intent of our lawmakers," said Magistrate Klapp. He added that he had consulted with authorities on rabbinical law before reaching his decision.

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Social Notes—Montreal

Miss Fanny Viner, Durocher Avenue, is spending a vacation at Lac Masson.

Mrs. C. K. Inghom, and daughter, Sonya, of Albany, N.Y., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Alzanman, Mount Royal Avenue East.

Private Harold Verner, of Fort Knox, Kentucky, who has been on leave visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Verner, Querbes Avenue, for the last three weeks, is returning to camp on Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Breslin and daughter, Sandra Anne, Cote St. Catherine Road, are on vacation at Chemong Lake, Ontario.

Mrs. L. Shames, of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Max Crystal, 5144 Hutchison Street, for the summer.

Miss Norma Levitt, Laurier Avenue West, has returned from the Saguenay cruise.

Miss Sylvia T. Butum, Waverley Street, and Miss Doris Melnick, Waverley Street, are in New York and New Jersey visiting relatives.

Mrs. Jack Trehub and daughters, Sandra and Estelle, Querbes Avenue, have returned from a three weeks visit to New York, where they were with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Horowitz.

Mrs. I. Rosenthal and daughter, Reva Marilyn, of Brooklyn, N.Y., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. Handman, and family, City Hall Avenue.

Mrs. P. M. Levine, of Utica, N.Y., who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Manes, Champagneur Avenue, for several days, is now spending two weeks at the Chalet in Ste. Agathe, before returning home.

Mrs. E. I. Merson, Bloomfield Avenue, has returned from New York, where she spent several [illegible] relatives and friends.

Mrs. Louis Gotlib, of Bangor, Maine, formerly Miss Dora Steinberg, of Montreal, who was the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinberg, Ducharme Avenue, for two weeks, has gone to Boston, Mass., where she will spend some time before returning home.

Mrs. B. Segal, Bloomfield Avenue, is back from New York where she spent several weeks visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Perlman, Querbes Avenue, spent several days at Beebe.

Mrs. G. M. Geller, St. Joseph Boulevard West, is spending a few weeks in the Gatineau district.

Miss Polly Lebenbaum, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who spent a few weeks in Montreal, visiting friends, returned home, accompanied by Miss Nettie Genicle, St. Urbain Street, who will be the guest of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lebenbaum.

Mrs. Samuel Labell and sons, Howard and Ronald, are in Val Morin for several weeks.

Miss Reina Vosberg is spending her vacation in Trout Lake, with her aunt, Mrs. H. Mallek, at her cottage.

Miss Claira Patlin, of Toronto, Ont., is spending her vacation in Val David, Que., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Mayne, of Montreal.

Mrs. F. Ornstein, Durocher Avenue, has returned home after spending several weeks in Roberval.

Mrs. L. Muzin and daughter, Sandra Riva, are on their holiday at Lac Brule, Ste. Agathe, for two weeks.

Miss Phyllis Gossack, 1527 Ducharme Avenue, has left to spend two months in Buffalo, N.Y., visiting her uncles and aunts, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Nefach and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Seller, in Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. I. Perlman, Querbes Avenue, has returned from Arnprior, Ontario, where she visited her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Herman.

I. Bodnoff and Joseph Harris have returned from a two week trip through Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Sherman, Durocher Avenue, are occupying a cottage at Pinge Laval.

Mrs. Sol. Miller, 138 Laurier Avenue West, is spending several days in Val Morin, after which she will go to Newfoundland to join her husband, A.C. 1 Sol. Miller, R.C.A.F. and take up temporary residence there.

Philip Richard and Al. Mishkin are spending their holidays at St. Sauveur.

Miss Rita Rumanek, Hutchison Street, is leaving to spend her holidays with Miss Lolly Goldstein, at Trout Lake.

Mrs. S. Bodnoff is spending a month at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. S. W. Smolkin and son, Robert, of Cornwall, are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. F. Ornstein, Durocher Avenue.

The bar-mitzvah of Sander Boretsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Boretsky, 776 Wiseman Avenue, took place on July 17 at Bnai Jacob Synagogue. Kiddush was served in the vestry rooms. Mrs. Boretsky wore a blue crepe suit, with a Leghorn hat trimmed in blue, and had blue accessories. A reception will be held on September 12 at the Mount Royal Hotel.

The bar-mitzvah of William Henry Litwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. Litwin, 6024 Jeanne Mance Mance Street, took place at Adath Israel Synagogue on Saturday, July 17. A dinner was held the following day at the Queen's Hotel, with Mr. and Mrs. Litwin, the bar-mitzvah, his younger brother, Sydney, and his aunt, Mrs. J. Cohen, receiving. Mrs. Litwin wore a green jersey dinner dress, with a corsage of Talisman roses. Mrs. Cohen wore a print organza dress, with a corsage of sweetpeas. Speakers were the barmitzvah, his parents, Samuel Sharad, his uncle; B. Diamond, C. Silverman, A. Rabinovitch, M. Freedland, S. Zacher, his teacher; Philip Padoskin, his cousin, and his aunt, Mrs. M. Ginsberg, of Detroit Mich. There was a birthday cake with colored icing and an orchestra played for dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Genser and daughter, Betty Jane, Fulton Avenue, are spending a holiday at Canoe Lake, Ontario.

Mrs. Mac Sherback, Decarie Boulevard, left to spend several [illegible] through the United States, and will visit her brother, Lewis Selbst, in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Martin Goldsmith and twin sons, Gordon and Arthur, Trans-Island Avenue, are spending the summer at Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Aircraftsman and Mrs. Henry Deutcher, 5736 Kent Avenue, have left to live in Halifax, N.S.

Mrs. Irving I. Smith, Vendome Avenue, visited her son, Harvey, at Beebe.

Mrs. Madge Block, Northcliffe Avenue, is spending a vacation at Morin Heights, Quebec.

Mrs. L. A. Shapiro and family, Snowdon Avenue, are spending the summer in Ste Agathe.

Mrs. David Klein, of New York, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. A. Teneer, Notre Dame de Grace Avenue.

Leon Glazer, of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting his mother, Mrs. R. Glazer, and his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Liverman, Royal Avenue.

Miss Eileen Riven, Vendome Avenue, is spending two weeks in Ottawa, visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Sgmn. and Mrs. Norman Segalowitz.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Declar, Queen Mary Road, have returned from Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Simon, Terrebonne Avenue, have returned from Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor and family, of Hammond, Indiana, are visiting relatives here, guests of the latter's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Yane, Coronet Avenue.

Mrs. Herman Arun, Monkland Boulevard, is spending the summer at Mont Rolland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Marcovitch, Marcil Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Ivry.

Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Goldman, Lacombe Avenue, are spending a week at Ivry.

Gilbert Goldstein and little daughter, Lois, Decarie Boulevard, are spending a holiday at North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rabinovitch, Decelles Avenue, have returned from Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Friedman, Queen Mary Road, are spending a few days at Ivry.

Mrs. J. Moss and son, Michael, Decarie Boulevard, are visiting at Sudbury.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kellner, Grovehill Place, are at Murray Bay.

Mrs. H. Held, Monkland Avenue, has returned from Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. Harry Vineberg, Decarie Boulevard, is in Toronto.

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Miss Ruby Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue, is leaving on Saturday for New York to visit her sister, Miss Charlotte Rabinovitch.

Mrs. George Isserman, Decarie Boulevard, is spending the summer in Ste. Agathe.

Miss Frances Kellert, Northcliffe Avenue, left on the Saguenay cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Yaphé, Queen Mary Road, have left for Murray Bay.

Mrs. M. Bald and daughter, Anne, Harvard Avenue, are spending the summer at Ste. Agathe.

Lieutenant Seymour Rabinovitch has returned to Ottawa, after spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. S. Rabinovitch, Grey Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hellig, Northcliffe Avenue, are spending a holiday at Bathurst, N.B.

Miss Sybil Epstein, Vendome Avenue, has returned from Ottawa.

Miss Beatrice Glickman, Crosvenor Avenue, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Reuter, at their summer home in the Laurentian Mountains.

Mrs. M. Browman, Atwater Avenue, is spending the summer at Ste. Agathe.

Miss Erma Joan Caplan, Crosvenor Avenue, is the guest of Miss Nina Teff, at Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. Allan Bronfman and family, Belvedere Road, are spending the summer at Cananoque.

Mrs. T. Caplan and family, Crosvenor Avenue, are at Huntington for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Robinson, Westmount Avenue, have gone to Murray Bay.

Mrs. Max Lipsey, Sherbrooke Street West, went to Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Fearman, Westmount Avenue, have gone to Murray Bay.

U.A.H.C. ORGAN SEEKS TO CLARIFY CONFLICT ON ZIONISM

(Continued from Page One)

by contrasting Socialist-Zionism and middle-class-Zionism . . . Labor-Zionists have both a Jewish ideal (Palestine) and a world ideal (Socialism). Both ideals are in harmony. The Socialist-Zionists are integrated in spirit and therefore creative. Middle-class-Zionists have a Jewish ideal, Zionism, but no world ideal. They have no faith, no hope, no confidence in the world.

"The natural ideal for the middle-class is Liberalism, the faith in democracy, in the growth of mutual tolerance, in the progress of humanity. This faith is the central social ideal of the founders of Reform Judaism. It has been the subject of bitter disappointment and disillusionment, but so has nationalism. How many national hopes have been blasted! In spite of setbacks, Liberalism remains our ideal. It is the hope and plan of the United Nations.

"No Zionist in America really believes that the hope and ideals of the United Nations are foredoomed to failure, that there is no hope in Europe for the kind of world in which the Jews can live as he lives in America. Zionism need not be based upon pessimism. A Reform Judaism, which can appreciate and find place in its theory for the warm Jewish group feeling striving towards the Jewish state in Palestine, can find comradeship with a Zionism which will find place in its theory for the hopeful democratic life of the Jew in America.

"Reform Judaism will not be able to include in its theory the richer Jewishness which Zionism teaches unless it is prepared to admit that the Reform concept of the Jews as a religious group, which is a correct and appropriate concept in America, is not necessarily correct everywhere else in the world. Zionism, in turn, will not find place in its theory for the embarrassing world phenomenon of the United States of America unless it departs from its unnecessary world pessimism and, in spite of disappointments to which all human theories are subject, it espouses the liberal faith in the progress of mankind everywhere. Reform Judaism need not be merely a church and Zionism need not abandon hope in human progress. Reform Judaism will make its peace with a Liberal Zionism."

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Escape To Switzerland

[The following letter, which appeared in The Nation, arrived in New York recently from Switzerland. The writer is a Dutch Jew who had been living in France with his family since 1934. When the wholesale persecution of Jews in southern France began in the fall of 1942, he and his wife and daughter and seven-year-old son were arrested and sent to a concentration camp to await deportation. Through the efforts of refu[illegible] the fact that the family was of Dutch nationality and therefore not subject to deportation, they were temporarily released. Thereupon they decided to escape to Switzerland. They are at present proteges of the International Rescue and Relief Committee.]

. . . After our dramatic arrest there was no more peace for us, especially since we knew that ours was only a provisional release, and that next time the Dutch would get the same treatment as others—you probably know that in most cases parents and children are torn apart with little hope of ever finding each other again. . . . With the aid of false passports which enabled us to travel in France, we reached a little frontier town where some people who had been recommended to us as friends guided us through the mountains to the Swiss border.

Loaded down with heavy packs we climbed for five hours and then took leave of our friends. We followed the route which they had pointed out to us but soon were hopelessly lost in mountains 6,000 feet high. Sliding, tumbling, our clothes torn and our skins bruised, we continued in the direction of the valley we hoped to reach. R—— [the writer's wife] suffers from vertigo on a second-story balcony, and V—— [their seven-year-old son] had to be helped along; so you can imagine we made slow progress.

After several hours of hard climbing we found ourselves on a tiny plateau overlook a 2,500-meter drop straight down, a veritable cul-de-sac offering no way of going on or going back. Far below us we could see a group of small chalets, and we began to call for help and signal with our handkerchiefs and shirts. By this time it was seven in the evening. After a long time we were seen, and the villagers shouted that they would come to help us.

We set about making ourselves as comfortable as was possible on this small shelf, but it was too slanting for all of us to go to sleep; we had to hold V——, wrapped up in his cape, on our knees. Toward 8 p.m. a little avalanche of stones heralded the arrival of a rescue party, which had reached a point a few score meters above us.

Seeing that the party included two women and a child, they realized at once that we were stuck for the night on our precarious perch, for they had no lights and we had no [illegible] to spend [illegible] [illegible] enough to revive our cou[illegible] find it hard to describe the hours that followed. It was bitterly cold; we had no blankets, no more matches, nothing to eat or drink. Sleep was impossible, for there was always the possibility of sliding off into the abyss.

Toward 7:30 in the morning the rescue party reappeared, armed with ropes. Now began the ghastly climb back. Exhausted and cramped, we had to retrace our steps to the point where our friends had originally left us and then take off again in a totally different direction toward the valley. We arrived at the first house about 1:30 that afternoon. Our rescuers had coffee, bread, butter, meat—a splendid repast—awaiting us, but we were so worn out that we could scarcely manage to swallow any food.

Only after several hours of sleep were we in shape to begin tending our multiple scratches and repairing our torn clothes. (I shall always keep the trousers I wore as a souvenir of the trip. The seat of them looks exactly like a strainer!) At five that afternoon we set out again, for we had two and a half hours of travelling before us to reach the first small city. . . .

When we finally arrived at Geneva we were met by Madame R——, who took us to the Dutch consulate. The police were informed at once and arrived an hour later to take us to an internment camp. There we spent the night and after a brief but friendly interrogation were set at liberty. The N's have found a pretty little pension for us. We are not permitted to move without authorization from the military police, but we may travel within the Geneva canton. The Dutch consulate is paying our expenses. . . .

Speaking before a Bnai Brith Lodge in Newark, N. J., Governor Charles Edison declared that the Nazi propagandists had stepped up their offensive to divide Americans by planting rumors and warned that anti-Semitism was still Hitler's "chief stock-in-trade."

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3131

Social Notes—Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Levin, Lansdowne Avenue, are at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hershorn, Belmont Avenue, are at Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Weiner, Renfrew Road, are spending a holiday at Murray Bay.

Mrs. Charles Rubin, Renfrew Road, with her little granddaughter, Paula Mendelsohn, were at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. H. Hart, Olivier Avenue, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kaufmann, at Ivry.

Mrs. L. E. Abramman, Deacon Road, is spending a vacation at North Hatley.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Usher and daughter, Dianne, Grosvenor Avenue, went to Quebec and Murray Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Sydney Isaacs, Aberdeen Avenue, are at Bathurst, N.B.

Miss Freda Rothschild, of Toronto, is visiting Miss Rose Silverstone, Atwater Avenue.

Mrs. Goldie Morrow and daughter, Dorothy, of New York, are [illegible] Avenue, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Abe Asch, Grosvenor Avenue, are spending a mix [illegible] at Algonquin Park, Ontario.

Mrs. Bessie Fraid, Kitchener Avenue, is at Murray Bay.

Mrs. and Mrs. P. N. Jacobson, Grosvenor Avenue, spent a holiday at Four Season Lodge, Ste. Agathe.

Mrs. S. Kirsch, Windsor Avenue, spent a few days visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kirsch, at Trout Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Asch and family, of Scarsdale, N.Y., formerly of Montreal, were here en route to Bathurst, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Friedman, Lansdowne Avenue, have returned from Murray Bay, Quebec.

Misses Hattie and Beccie Kellert, Cote des Neiges Road, are spending a holiday at Murray Bay.

Mrs. Stephen Tanburn, and daughter, Jean, of New York, who visited her mother, Mrs. Peter Bercovitch, Cote des Neiges Road, have gone to Ste. Adele, where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Rachel Bloomfield, of New York, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bloomfield, Chomedy Street.

Mrs. M. Michaelson, Lincoln Avenue, is spending a holiday in Ste. Agathe.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Marks, of Freeport, Long Island, are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schneiderman, Victoria Avenue.

Mrs. J. C. Asch, Grosvenor Avenue, is leaving on Saturday to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. G. A. Fisher, at Summit, N.J.

At Lewinson's Lakewood Lodge, at St. Donat, were: Mr. and Mrs. S. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ditkofsky, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mirotchnick, Misses Pearl Braunstein, Grace Bornstein, Mildred Cohen, Bertha Diekman, Ethel Engel, Annette Heifen, Dolly Klineberg, Ruth Miller, Nessye Scheffer, Roslyn Vinick, Ruth Zbarsky, Mrs. Leroy Lewinson, Miss Louise Lewinson, of Woodmere, Long Island, Mrs. S. Wiener, Al. Abrams, Morris Blatt, G. Fish, Arthur Kirsch, N. Marcus, Ben. Stein, F.O. William Vineh, Robert Adelstein, Herbert Feder, M. Dickman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Auerbach, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Levitt, Dr. and Mrs. E. Lozinski, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Shapiro, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wegier, Mr. and Mrs. B. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. R. Joseph, Mrs. Sadie Cohen, Mrs. S. Levine, Mrs. S. Galley, Mrs. Jack Freedman, Mrs. Robert Mosse, Mrs. Harry Wolfe, Misses Roslyn Abramovitch, Rose Brahinsky, of Ottawa; Bernice Gray, Sylvia Iseman, Brenda Levitt, Sara Lazare, Rita Lazare, Joan Mosse, Judith Mosse, Lillian Rabin, Betty Speyer, Isabelle Speyer, Anne Steinberg, Ruth Sinak, Mr. and Mrs. M. Brotman, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., Mrs. G. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nathanson, Miss Ruth Vosberg, Robert Bernstein, Irwin Cohen, Jack Ellis, Ralph Glickman, Donald Goltman, Louis Greisman, D. Hosal, M. Kert, M. Kates, I. Landa, Dr. William Malamud, of Worcester, Mass., Samuel Prusnin, A. Wininsky, and Morris Finkel.

Staying at Carlsbad Springs, Carlsbad, Ontario, were L. Kert, Mrs. S. Leckner, M. Sweet, Mrs. P. Silverberg, Mrs. L. Freedman, R. Freedman, Mrs. J. Becker, Mrs. H. Levine, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Nadler, C. Adler, N. Miller, Mrs. H. Zisman, Mrs. M. Pedovitch, Mrs. B. Finemarver, Mrs. S. Aron, J. Lande, Mr. and Mrs. B. Slobod, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gurberg, I. Caplan, Mrs. D. Cummings, Mrs. B. Schafer, Mrs. S. H. Feldman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cloutier, Mrs. S. Simand, Mr. and Mrs. E. Epstein, Mr. and Mrs. B. Appel, Mrs. L. Yelin, A. Klrachner, I. Appel, all of Montreal; Mrs. C. Brahinsky, Mr. and Mrs. I. Aron, Miss Dorothy Aron, Mrs. M. Kizell, Mrs. S. Feler, O. O'Reilly, all of Ottawa; Mrs. B. Finkelstein, Mrs. F. Sherman, all of Brantford, Ont.; Mrs. M. Glickman, of Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. R. Rickel, Mrs. S. Segall, and Mr. and Mrs. F. Farbstein, all of Juliette.

Registered at Laing's Inn, Ste. Agathe, were Mr. and Mrs. H. Edelstein, Morris Bieber, Samuel Taulch, Louis Winkler, Harvey Malis, Moe Prupas, Miss Edna Cohen, Sam Gerson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Zalov, Dr. and Mrs. J. Wiener, Mrs. A. Geigoot, Misses Ruth Alexander, Mildred Silverstein, Celia Kershner; Sydney Kershner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kershner, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wenger, Meyer Wenger, Louis Raphin, Irving Malis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Gasco, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lecker, E. Lecker, Misses Clara Horne, Tillie Bordensky, Sylvia Salzman; Lee Casof, Mrs. H. Waserman, Mrs. M. Spector, Misses Ruth Levitt, Rena Berall; Mrs. M. Rosenblum, Mrs. S. Rose, Mrs. L. Berall, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leibovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Levy, Jack Shier, Syd. Silverman, Mrs. I. Wenger; Misses Sophie Klein, Eleanor Lavy, Bernice Myerson, Annette Myerson, Nilda Avrutick, Marian Severes, Bertha Segal, Libby Turner, Nora Borrin, Rita Potofsky, Ruth Ward, Rita Steinberg; B. Chernimes, Mrs. H. Finkelstein, Misses Evelyn Fishman, Lillian Hecht, Estelle Hecht; Mrs. J. Goroff, B. Goroff, Mr. and Mrs. D. Geller, Mr. and Mrs. M. Finfeder, Moe Aaronson, Simmy Ross, Misses Anita Lewis, Estelle Shulman, Helen Moss, Marjorie Cryer, Belle Burnitsky, Edith Neiman, Goldie Budd, Rose Budd, Lieut. M. Shuster.

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• MONTREAL MEETINGS •

• **HADASSAH:** Tel Aviv Chapter of Junior Hadassah held a social at the home of Mrs. Lorna Safran in honor of the retiring president, Miss Belle Fogel. The new president, Miss Bea Skolnick, presented her with a gold necklace and bracelet from the chapter. Mrs. Safran sang a few songs.

News for this column is accepted with the understanding that it is not to appear in daily newspapers before Friday of the same week. Items that do appear in daily papers before the Review goes to press will be omitted. Carbon copy, single spaced typing, or material received on flimsy paper, will not be considered for publication.

• **JEWISH IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY** registration of Canadian Jews having relatives in various war areas has been started in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. The data collected will be used in tracing missing relatives, organizing individual relief, and facilitating emigration in collaboration with HIAS-ICA in the United States and overseas. S. Guttman is president. Others: J. Segall, S. Temkin, J. Shafran, H. M. Caiserman, M. A. Solkin, Executive Director; Samuel Bronfman, Dr. A. Brodey, H. Barsky, Samuel Factor, K.C., M.P., Benjamin Robinson, K.C., A. J. Freiman, Monroe Abbey, D. Applebaum, S. Belkin, S. Berenbaum, S. Berkowitz, B. Beutel, M. A. Brown, L. Crestohl, M. Dickstein, A. Eaton, M. Garber, K.C., M. Greenstein, H. Grover, M. Lauter, H. H. Levitt, L. Nahaer, I. Namerow, A. Nieuwon, M. Ornstein, Laz. Phillips, K.C., J. A. Rosenfield, L. Roskies, J. Shapiro, K.C., M. Spector, K.C., W. Tarlow, L. Zuker.

• Rabbi Harry J. Stern, of Temple Emanu-El, was elected to the Executive Board of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

• **RED CROSS** Jewish Branch will re-open its work room on Monday, August 2, and is urgently in need of machine and hand sewers. Mrs. Samuel Bronfman is president.

• **YOUNG JUDAEA** Eastern Camp, at Otty Lake, Ontario, four miles west of Perth, is offering an athletic, social and educational program, and daily discussion periods led by the educational director, Rabbi D. W. Herson, on Zionist and Jewish topics, and leadership technique when it opens on August 2. Miss Shaindle Stipelman, co-director, will be in charge of dancing, singing, and dramatics. The camp "mother" will be Mrs. M. Hornstein, St. Joseph Boulevard West. Registrations until the camp opens, at the national office, care of Nathan Shuster, or Edward Weigensberg, 527 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal; afterwards to Judaean Camp Hagshama, Otty Lake, Ont.

QUEBEC CITY

Lieut. Burton Fitch, stationed at Camp Valcartier, spent a few days at Lake St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Joseph, Moncton Avenue, are spending several weeks at Lake St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Pedvis, Brown Avenue, are on vacation at Lac Brule.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Pedvis, Brown Avenue, are spending some time at Lac Brule.

E. Cillmen, Lemesurier Street, has joined his wife and daughter, Barbara, at Lac Brule.

Miss Esther Kirchenblatt has returned from Lake St. Joseph, where she has spent the past few weeks.

Mrs. C. Marks and daughters Rose, Dora, and Hattie, are spending a few weeks at Ste. Agathe.

Mark Zivian, of Ottawa, is spending several weeks with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bigman, Fraser Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fitch, of Montreal, spent several days at Chateau Frontenac.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Endler, of New York, spent several days at Chateau Frontenac.

I. Zivian, of Ottawa, spent several days visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Bigman, Fraser Street.

Cpl. J. Bigman, 2nd. Battalion, (Reserve) Royal Rifles of Canada, is spending a few weeks at Valcartier Camp.

Mrs. B. Rubin and daughter, Roslyn, Levis Avenue, are spending several weeks at Lake St. Joseph.

A. Dorfman, Levis Avenue, is spending several weeks at Lake St. Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dorfman and children, Rita and Irving, Belvedere Road, are spending some time at Lake St. Joseph.

Mrs. L. Pedvis and daughter, Bernice, Belvedere Road, are spending a few weeks Lake St. Joseph.

The Bingo Crisis

Just to get the other side of the controversy, we hunted up the nation's leading manufacturer of Bingo equipment, whose offices are down on West Twenty-fifth Street, over the New Yorker Magazine. He is Sidney Finkelstein, a young fellow who would be very handsome but for the "marks of sorrow left by Mayor LaGuardia. "I believed in him, I voted for him," Finkelstein told us. "You know, it almost makes a fellow begin to lose his faith in the democratic way." Finkelstein doesn't deny that Bingo is gambling; his point is that, as operated by the clergy, it is obviously honest, particularly so when use is made of such devices as his Electric Flash Board and View-O-Scope.

It's Finkelstein's guess that ninety-five per cent of all Bingo addicts are women, and he would like to ask the Mayor what they're going to do with themselves now. "Why, I know some women who feel so bad about missing their Bingo game that they're taking a train to Jersey every evening, just to play Bingo," he said. "Think of it—there may be a crisis in the transportation system."

Finkelstein, who does business as the Metro Manufacturing Company, said that it is impossible for him to tell anything much now about the falling off in sales, because of the usual pre-Christmas slump among wholesalers. Eventually, he figures, LaGuardia may account for a ten-per-cent falling off, and let us assure you that ten per cent of Metro's Bingo business ain't hay. This nation has been purchasing a million dollars worth of Bingo equipment every year, a good two-thirds of it from Metro. The staple article of the industry is the card on which the player checks off the numbers as they come up. Metro sells a cool three billion of these annually, and lesser manufacturers sell that many again. In an average evening of Bingo, a player uses up ten cards, Finkelstein informed us. In the field of heavy Bingo equipment, Finkelstein stands supreme, or so he told us. "I guess you would be safe to call me the Henry Ford of Bingo," he said. Much of the equipment he sells is his own invention—the plastic ball, for example, and the Throw-Ball Cage. You can, also, if you [illegible] change into a Bingo setup. It would cost you $315 for a Yankee Bingo Blower, described by Metro's catalogue as possessing a Swivel-Type Ball Catcher, Air-Cooled, Self-Lubricating Motor, and an Electric Recirculating Device. You could spend another $200 on an Electric Flash Board, exclusive with Metro.

Finkelstein modestly told us that all the best ideas for improving his product came from the clergy. "They say, 'Give us something big and impressive and flashy for mixing the balls,' so I design the Yankee Blower, with plenty of chromium. Or they say, 'We're having trouble, we've got to prove all this is straight,' so I give them the View-O-Scope." The View-O-Scope, we will explain, is a magic-lantern device which throws on a screen an enlarged image of each ball drawn, so that the customers don't have to take anybody's word for what number is on it. We're not going to tell you how to play Bingo, because you probably know, and in any case it's too late, but it's of some interest to mention the fact that Bingo cards, as ordinarily made, have a range of three thousand possible combinations of numbers.

Finkelstein found out about the mathematics of this the hard way. Six years ago he was the proprietor of a small printing house. One day a customer offered him a three-thousand-dollar order if he could dope out the proper combinations. He made a foolhardy attempt to work these out by himself, and came to grief. When the players used his cards, sometimes everybody won and sometimes nobody won.

Finkelstein then went up to Columbia, where he found a mathematician willing to give him all the combinations he wanted for nothing. For proving that the combinations were all different, however, the mathematician charged a hundred and fifty dollars. "A better hundred and fifty dollars was never contributed to the cause of higher education," Finkelstein remarked. Turning from the past to the future, we asked if he thought the anti-Bingo thing would ever spread to other cities. "If you don't mind, I'm just not going to think about that," he said.

Except in Minneapolis, there is "almost no evidence of anti-Semitism in the Northwest and the West Central States," according to Selden C. Menefee, Washington newspaperman, who has just completed a 15,000-mile tour through the country in an effort to sample American opinion on current affairs.

A delegation of prominent Dutch church leaders submitted to Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Governor of Holland, a vigorous protest against the deportation of Dutch Jews. Seyss-Inquart replied that the Germans are determined to solve the Jewish problem and that "there is no room for charity."

ANYTIME IS A BETTER TIME WITH A SWEET CAP

If you have to wash your undies
On fine Saturdays or Sundays,
What's the use of kicking up a frightful din?

Try to think how well these stints
Are preparing you for quints . . .
And THAT'S where a Sweet Cap comes in!

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THE MEETING PLACE OF CONNOISSEURS
DINNERS, LUNCHES, TEAS, BANQUETS

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? What Happened in 1918! By Ti-Jos
1918
THREE CHEERS, HONEY! I GOT THAT RAISE!
LOOK AT ALL THE FOLK'S SHOPPING. EVERYBODY MUST HAVE GOT RAISES.
WHAT? 70¢ A POUND FOR STEAK?
SORRY. BREAD'S 15¢ NOW. THE BAKER'S COSTS HAVE GONE UP, TOO!
GOODY! NOW WE'LL HAVE MORE TO SPEND!
YES, MY COSTS ARE UP. I HAVE TO PAY MY HELP MORE.
ALL PRICES UP 20% DUE TO HIGHER COSTS
WE CAN'T BUY ANY MORE—MY MONEY'S ALL GONE!
YOUR INCREASED PAY BOUGHT LESS THAN EVER! I WISH THINGS HAD STAYED THE WAY THEY WERE!
JUNIOR SIMPLY HAS TO HAVE NEW SHOES!
...AND IT COULD HAPPEN THIS TIME!
This isn't a guess at what might happen. It's what actually did happen . . . to a great extent in Canada in World War I and to a much greater extent all over Europe. Let's all work together to help prevent the ceiling and avoid inflation.
JOHN LABATT LIMITED

David Lewis, National Secretary Of The Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation

By Carolyn Cox In Toronto Saturday Night

David Lewis is, by general admission, one of the most brilliant young men in Canada. He has been associated with an outstanding legal firm, and his demonstrated talents and training, combined with his sticking capacity, would undoubtedly have carried him to the top either in business or in the law. He has chosen to devote his life to furthering the labor movement in general, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation in particular. He is National Secretary of that political party, and will stand for election to Parliament in a forthcoming by-election in Quebec.

David Lewis is thirty-four, was born in "White Russia" in the town of Swislocz, near Bialystok, the son of a leather worker. His earliest memories are of dead bodies along his village street, hiding in cellars with his mother during air raids and bombardments, German soldiers, Polish army, Bolshevik revolutionaries alternately sweeping through his community, which suffered four different governments in five years. In 1921 his father escaped from these uncertainties by emigrating to Montreal, found himself a job in a clothing factory, sent for his wife and children to join him.

David went to the public school in Montreal, learned English, skipped through the grades, polished off Baron Byng High School in three years. He entered McGill University to become at once its *enfant terrible*. He worked his way through, as census taker, spieler on sight-seeing buses, tutor, clerk, and in numerous unskilled "white collar" jobs.

Throughout he identified himself with McGill and Montreal labor groups, edited The McGilliad, mouthpiece of undergraduate adolescent intellectualism, won the Talbot-Papineau debating cup, became secretary of the Montreal Labor Party—unpaid.

After taking his B.A. in 1931, he went right into McGill Law School, joined the League for Social Reconstruction, Canadian equivalent of the Fabian Society, which produced "Social Planning for Canada" and was the gathering ground for Frank Scott, Graham Spry, Eugene Forsey, King Gordon and the like.

Lewis applied for a Rhodes Scholarship on a dare from one of his professors. Armed with the advantage of expecting nothing, he somewhat jauntily faced a forty-five minute gruelling by a Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee that included Sir Edward Beatty and Arnold Heeney. Not his scholastic qualifications but his "views" were what concerned them.

If he were prime minister of Canada, asked Sir Edward, what would be the first thing Lewis would do? The candidate replied with a smile that he would nationalize the C.P.R. To Sir Edward's memory be it chalked up that Lewis was given the Scholarship, and if Arnold Heeney, Clerk of the Privy Seal, finds himself one day working for a socialist prime minister, he will have himself to thank for it.

Lewis had, perforce, inexpensive habits. Over in England, the annual stipend paid by his scholarship left what was for him an expensive budget. Residence in Lincoln College, Oxford, for a young man whose milieu was the labor movement, left something over for adventurous summer vacations. During two of these he traipsed over Europe, sat on hard wooden benches in third-class railway carriages, ate standing up at station restaurant counters, studied peoples and labor movements, saw plays and operas, went to Salzburg Festival.

Five terms through jurisprudence at Oxford, Lewis switched to Modern Greats, essential to equip him fully for his future in the labor movement, but against all tutorial advice. He did the three years in one and a third, took an easy Second.

These were the days of hunger marches in England, and Lewis identified himself with the British labor movement, was on the executive of the Labor Club of Oxford. He became a close personal friend of Sir Stafford and Lady Cripps, spent many weeks and week-ends at the Cripps home, counted as his friends the whole

David Lewis, of Montreal

galaxy, Laski, Cole, Brailsford, and the like.

Lewis was elected president of the Oxford Union, the only Canadian ever so honored.

Back here in 1935, he discovered in himself a profound Canadianism. Having no money, he married his sweetheart of his high school days, Sophia Carson, on the theory that two could starve as cheaply as one.

Then Russell Smart, who had supplied grass for Sir Stafford Cripps, brought Lewis to Ottawa to join the firm of Smart and Biggar, attorneys specializing in patents, trade marks and copyright. He was with them from 1935 to 1938.

On his first appearance at a CCF convention, Lewis was put on the National Council, later on the Executive, and in 1937 made National Secretary, a post he filled for two years without pay. In the fall of '38 he left his law job to give full time to the CCF on a modest salary that has risen but little since.

Canada seems to be dividing itself into two main groups, both of whom want more abundant living, wider enjoyment of the fruits of democracy for all its citizens. Basic difference between them is that one group hopes to bring about the better order through regulated capitalism, the other plumps for Socialism. David Lewis plumps for Socialism.

Basis of the Good Society, according to Lewis, can be found in the Koran, the Old Testament, the New Testament, and within the minds of men of all religions creeds, races, colors. Capitalism, he says, is a soul-less society in which the search for a soul is permitted. Fascism is a soul-less society in which that search itself is forbidden. Democratic Socialism is determined to lay the material and spiritual basis for the Good Society by restoring the resources of the country to the people and thereby eliminating the suffering, injustice and internal conflicts of the present system.

Lewis also protests the heritage of John Stuart Mill Liberalism, as he calls it, the negative conception of peace as absence of war, internal peace as the absence of strikes, industrial conflicts and social disharmony. He wishes to put positive content into the concept of peace, positive action to achieve, active existence of co-operative machinery for social progress, not merely for settling disputes. There should be mutual assistance so that disputes arise less frequently. On this basis, he points out, the International Labor Office has endured when the League of Nations failed, is functioning now, not by avoidance of strife, but through studies in bettering housing conditions, improving standards of the world's living and working.

Action to bring about the Good Society would begin with creating the conditions in which the people could *take* what they need for fuller living. The assumption that government under Socialism would *give* them benefits — handouts — is quite contrary to Lewis' beliefs. Socialization of industry would also prove not the upheaval people imagine. Facts of this war, he points out, have already taught unwilling people more than did nine years of sincere lecturing from the late J. S. Woodsworth, revered first chief of the CCF Party.

Circumstances would determine procedure, but the principal change would be an Act of Parliament enabling the transfer of ownership of Corporation X, making it, in our monarchical language the property of His Majesty. Compensation would be given the present owners in the form of annuities or perhaps non-transferable bonds. The greater the number of stockholders, the greater the obligations. Fairness and public welfare would govern the arrangements, welfare being always the first consideration.

60,000 SERVICE MEN OF ALL DENOMINATIONS VISITED CANADIAN JEWISH CONGRESS CENTRES

60,000 servicemen of all denominations from the combat forces of Canada, the United States, and other United Nations have visited the larger Service Men's Centres of the Canadian Jewish Congress, according to Harry R. Moscoe, executive secretary of the War Efforts Committee. These Centres are located in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Moncton, and Vancouver.

The total is composed of 25,000 visitors to the Toronto Service Men's Centre; 17,000, in Montreal; 8000 in Halifax; 4500, Winnipeg; 3000 in Moncton; and 2500 in Vancouver. Other centres, whose attendance figures are not included in this total, are at Saint John, London, Kingston and Brandon. The operation of these centres was undertaken after the Canadian Jewish Congress had furnished 1300 recreational huts, the quarters of the army, navy and air force of the Dominion.

The facilities offered in the Service Men's Centres of the Canadian Jewish Congress vary with each Centre. Most of them have relaxation rooms, entertainment, social programs, canteens, music rooms, shopping and mending service, etc. The Service Men's Centres are operated by the Women's Division of the Congress.

Double Bar-Mitzvah

By Bertha Marder

I watched as the man, who was called to the reading of the law, walked up the altar steps and stumbled slightly. He adjusted his unfamiliar prayer shawl around his shoulders, and earnestly and carefully, but with difficulty, repeated the Hebrew blessing after the reader. His thin dark face was alight with joy. When he finished, he shook hands with the others present on the altar.

As he stepped down, four boys, who were being Bar Mitzvah in a multiple ceremony, came up to the front of the altar and faced the congregation. They were called upon successively to read the Law and the Prophets in the order of their height, the tallest first. It was the smallest boy I had come to see. He was my grandson.

As my grandson came forward to take his turn, a titter broke out among the congregation. He was very small, so that his size evoked laughter. A man sitting next to me chuckled, "He is a little one, isn't he?" But when he began to sing, his clear, undefiled voice, untainted from those alien singers of his father's people, filled the synagogue. As he musically declaimed the passages from the Scriptures, which from time immemorial have been echoed in the synagogue, a new meaning and message came to me. The man next to me, who had chuckled, whispered, "The little one is good. He is the best of all."

The bewitching beauty and clarity of the child's tones touched the heart of the congregation, and at once erased the cynical half-suppressed secretive laughter from the worshipers, as a wet sponge erases writing from a blackboard. The people sat hushed, as though an audible breath might break the spell.

Enthralled, I listened to my grandson's voice. I had often heard it before at home; but today, within these sacred walls, his notes had absorbed a grandeur and power from the place in which he stood. I began to think of the boy and his father, who had stumbled only a short while ago on the altar steps. Slowly my mind turned back to a day almost fifteen years ago, when I had first met my son-in-law. Resentful, angry, I had forbidden my daughter to marry this man of the strangers. Very quietly the man had listened to me.

"But, sir," he had pleaded, "I love your daughter. If I become a Jew will you let me marry her?"

I had answered angrily, "Nonsense! Go back to your own people. Let my daughter stay with hers."

But six months later he married my daughter. Like Ruth of old, he had made "my people his people and my God his God."

Through the years a close bond had grown between us, although at first anger had bedeviled my judgment and sympathy, and had made me abhor more closely as my other sons-in-law. It was only after the rabbi had warned me that in mistreating my newest son-in-law that I was deeply wounding my daughter, that my anger relaxed slightly. When the rabbi spoke again to me on the subject, my resentment was completely dissolved by the rabbinic story he told me about a king whose flock of sheep went to pasture daily.

On one occasion a straying gazelle joined the flock and browsed with the sheep. In the evening, when the sheep returned home, the gazelle went with them. Thereafter the gazelle went forth with the sheep daily and returned with them. When the shepherds reported this to the king, he enjoined them to give special attention to the gazelle. The shepherds sought to remind the king that he owned many other goats, ewes, and kids, who were equally deserving of such attention. But the king struck down their protest and told them that it was natural for sheep to feed in the meadow daily and to return home at night. But gazelles slept in the desert, the king told them, and it was unusual for them to approach men's homes; therefore it was the duty of the shepherds to take extra care of this gazelle, which had left its own fold and had come to the royal courtyard.

"In this manner," said the rabbi to me, "we must treat with tender consideration a stranger who has forsaken his hearth, his family, and his people, and attached himself to us."

From that moment I had reoriented my attitude toward my son-in-law. My heart had opened to him completely.

The services were now concluded. My grandson and his father were coming toward me. I noticed the expression on my son-in-law's face, and I could read therein the question he feared to ask. I extended my hand to him and he grasped it. I said, "My son, I am a happy man today."

His face lit up, and his hand trembled slightly as it rested on the boy's head.

"Thank you, dad," he said. "Today, you know, is also my bar-mitzvah."

This article is from The National Jewish Monthly.

Renowned Publisher Marks Birthday In Exile

Dr. Franz Ullstein, former head of the German publishing house of Ullstein & Co., one of the greatest publishing concerns in pre-Nazi days on the Continent, recently celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday in New York. The firm was founded by his father, Leopold Ullstein, and Dr. Ullstein and his four brothers managed the enterprise after the former's death.

The company, which published newspapers, books and magazines, was a mainstay of the Weimar Republic because of its democratic character. Among its widely circulated newspapers were the Berliner Morgenpost, the Vossische Zeitung and the B. Z. am Mittag, a Berlin daily published at noontime, the make-up of which came close to American newspaper technique.

Under Nazi pressure the Ullstein family lost control of the concern shortly after Hitler's advent, and was forced to surrender its last block of stock in June, 1934. At that time there were three remaining members of the family, including Dr. Ullstein, who took their leave. He emigrated first to Switzerland, then to France and England, and arrived in New York from South America on July 28, 1941.

Dr. Ullstein, who was popularly known in the concern as "Dr. Franz" paid his first visit to the United States in September, 1912, when he attended the Congress of Hygiene in Washington and made extensive studies of American newspapers and newspaper methods. He lives now at 225 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York.

The HIAS plans the appointment of a special commission of immigration experts and social workers to be sent to Europe to study the situation there in order to facilitate the emigration of those for whom visas and transport facilities will be available.

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MARRIAGES

Rosenblatt-Rumanek

The marriage of Miss Edythe Rumanek, daughter of I. M. Rumanek, 6083 Hutchison Street, and the late Mrs. Rumanek, to Abe Rosenblatt, son of Mrs. Fanny Rosenblatt, 4383 Colonial Avenue, and the late Morris Rosenblatt, took place at Beth Mattayohi Synagogue, on June 20, at half past two o'clock, Rabbi J. Twersky officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rumanek. She wore a long, white satin dress, with a sweetheart neckline, long sleeves, a long fitted waistline, and a flared shirred skirt, with a three-yard train. She had a crown, studded with pearls, and a finger-tip white tulle veil, and carried a bible with an orchid. Miss Rita Rumanek, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid, wore a pink sheer dress, with a high, round neckline, long sleeves, and a tight bodice. She had a pink veil, and carried a bouquet of red roses. Moe Ship was best man. Ben. Schneider played the violin. The reception and sweet table were at the synagogue. Mrs. Rumanek wore a beige dress, trimmed in red, and had a halo of red flowers in her hair, and a corsage of red roses. Mrs. Rosenblatt wore a blue afternoon dress, hat to match, and a corsage of roses. That evening, the bride and groom, prior to their leaving on their honeymoon, were entertained at dinner at El Morocco by Misses Esther Kroch, Dolly Idlovitch, Bella Roseman, Rita Rumanek; Saul Feldman, Moe Ship, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rumanek. For going away, the bride wore a white eyelet-embroidered dress, trimmed in navy blue, and a corsage of white carnations. Their honeymoon was spent at the Edgewood Hotel, in Lac Brule, and they are living at 6083 Hutchison Street.

Cowler-Bassinow

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bassinow, of New York, announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith, to Dr. Harry Coveler, son of Mrs. Louis Coveler, of New York, formerly of Montreal, which took place on Sunday, June 13, in New York. Dr. Coveler is a graduate of McGill University, and is practising in New York.

Friedman-Stober

Lillian Rita [illegible], daughter of Mrs. Louis Stober, 1920 St. Joseph Boulevard East, and the late Louis Stober, to Cpl. Sydney W. Friedman, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman, 5736 Kent Avenue, took place at the Queen's Hotel, on Sunday, July 11, at five o'clock, Flight - Lieut. Charles Bender, Rabbi, officiating. The bride was given away by her uncle, David Stober. She wore a long white brocaded organza dress, with a square, ruffled neckline, short sleeves, and a dropped waistline, and a bouffant skirt falling in three tiers. She had a Dutch cap made of the same material as her dress, with a wrist-length circular veil. Her bouquet was of white orchids and pastel sweetpeas with streamers. Mrs. Henri Deutcher, sister of the groom, was matron of honor, in a blue and white floral print dress, with a square neckline, and cut on princess lines. Her headdress was of pink and white carnations, with veiling. Flight-Lieut. Milton Stober, brother of the bride, was best man. Miss Sylvia Stober, sister of the bride, sang "O Promise Me." The reception was held following dinner at the Queen's Hotel for the immediate family. The tables were decorated with carnations, Talisman roses, and white baby's breath. Mrs. Stober wore a blue-grey two-piece crepe dress, with a lace jabot, and matching hat with tulle veiling. Her corsage was of American Beauty roses and forget-me-nots. Mrs. Friedman wore a two-piece powder blue print dress, with white flowers in her hair. Cpl. and Mrs. Friedman left for Old Orchard Beach. For travelling, Mrs. Friedman wore a cocoa-brown tweed suit, with bag and shoes to match, a paddy green blouse, and corsage of orchids. They will reside at 3736 Kent Avenue. Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Harry B. Tanner, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Flight-Lieut. Milton Stober, stationed in Newfoundland, brother of the bride; Mrs. S. Rosenblum, and daughter, Nita, of Glace Bay, N.S.

Ditkofsky-Lubert

The marriage of Miss Susan Lubert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Lubert, 5433 Waverley Street, to L.A.C. Philip Ditkofsky, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ditkofsky, 5357 Jeanne Mance Street, took place at Chevra Kadisha Synagogue on July 4, at two o'clock, Rabbi C. Denberg officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a long, white dress, with a fitted Chantilly lace bodice cut with a sweetheart neckline, short sleeves, and a full, floor-length chiffon skirt. Her headdress was of illusion tulle and lilies-of-the-valley, with a long, matching veil. Her gloves were of Chantilly lace, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and sweetpeas with streamers. Miss Claire Lubert was maid of honor, wearing yellow Swiss organdy made on the same style as the bride's gown, a headdress of yellow illusion tulle with a finger-tip veil, and yellow Swiss organdy gloves. She carried a matching muff covered with purple orchids and streamers. Sgt. Samuel Ditkofsky, R.C.A.F., was best man. The ushers were L.A.C. Jim Lubert, R.C.A.F., Sgt. Harry Ditkofsky, R.C.A.F.; Flight-Sgt. Bernard Wexler, R.C.A.F.; Flight-Sgt. Saul Yaro, R.C.A.F.; L.A.C. Jack Miller, R.C.A.F.; L.A.C. Moe Weinstein, R.C.A.F.; L.A.C. Harold Shuster, R.C.A.F.; and Sgt. Harold Berman, R.C.A.F. The altar was decorated with ferns and assorted flowers. "Because" was sung. There was a reception at the synagogue after the ceremony, with the table decorated with a centrepiece of roses and carnations; followed by a family dinner at the Bucharest in the evening. Mrs. Lubert wore a pearl grey lace dress over pink satin, with a matching hat, and had a corsage of pink roses and sweetpeas. Mrs. Ditkofsky wore a mauve lace dress, with a matching hat and veil, and her corsage was of white gardenias. L.A.C. and Mrs. Ditkofsky left later for Lakewood Lodge at St. Donat. For travelling, the bride wore a dusty pink suit, and a blue top-coat with a white fox collar. They will live in Montreal, and the groom is temporarily stationed at Bagotville. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Lubert and daughters, Ruth and Barbara, of Cleveland, Ohio; L.A.C. Jim Lubert, of Brantford, Ont.; Sgt. Samuel Ditkofsky, of Victoriaville; and Flight-Sgt. Saul Yaro, of Regina, Sask.

Wilansky-Thompson

Mrs. H. Thompson, Maplewood Avenue, announces the marriage of her daughter, Betty, to Samuel B. Wilansky, son of Mrs. Esther Wilansky, of St. John's, Newfoundland, which took place on Sunday, July 18, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating.

Spiro-Goldenstein

The marriage of Sylvia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldenstein, Marcil Avenue, to Lieut. Harold Spiro, R.C.A.M.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Spiro, of New Glasgow, N.S., took place on Friday, July 2, Rabbi Charles Bender officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a two-piece dress of heaven blue silk crepe, with a small flower hat, and a shoulder-length veil, and she carried a colonial bouquet. Mrs. Norman H. Gleaker, sister of the bride, was matron of honor, wearing a pale rose silk jersey dress, and carrying a colonial bouquet similar to the bride's. Dr. Norman H. Gleaker, brother-in-law of the bride, was best man. Mrs. Goldenstein, mother of the bride, wore a two-piece beige crepe suit, with a small navy hat, and a corsage of carnations. Mrs. Spiro, mother of the groom, wore a powder blue dress, with matching accessories, and a corsage of Johanna Hill roses. After a reception for the immediate family, the bridal couple left on a Saguenay cruise. For travelling, the bride wore a beige wool suit and navy accessories.

Bach-Kramnow

The marriage of Miss Mary Kramnow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kramnow, 5945 Park Avenue, to Pte. Emanuel Bach, R.C.A.S.C., stationed at Camp Borden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bach, 425 Edward Charles Avenue, was solemnized by Rabbi Herman Abramowitz in his study, at Shaar Hashomayim Synagogue, on July 1, at four o'clock. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a navy blue sheer afternoon dress, trimmed with white Swiss embroidered lace at the neck and sleeves, and with navy and white accessories. She had a blue taffeta hat and veil, and carried an arm bouquet of Briarcliff roses and baby's breath. Miss Riv Miller, of New York, was her only attendant. She wore a grey sheer afternoon dress, with black accessories, and a corsage of Briarcliff roses. Robert Bach, of Montreal, was best man for his brother. The reception was held at the bride's home, which was decorated with roses and peonies. Miss Ettie Fellows sang during the reception, accompanied by Miss Joan Nauffts and Miss Nauffts played solo selections on the piano. Pte. and Mrs. Bach left later for the Saguenay cruise.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES

Rev. and Mrs. S. Berman, 141 Villeneuve Street West, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Hadassah, to David Shapiro, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Shapiro, 215 St. Joseph Boulevard West, to take place on August 22. Mr. Shapiro received his bachelor of science degree from McGill University in May, 1942, and at present [illegible] in the school of medicine, [illegible].

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shairs, St. Urbain Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Edna, to Mortimer, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex L. Vineberg, Querbes Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Lipsey, Marcil Avenue, announced the engagement of their daughter, Roslyn Lucille, to Jack Pashlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Pashlin, Decarie Boulevard.

The engagement of Edith, daughter of Mrs. I. Kessler, 6077 Hutchison Street, and the late Mr. Kessler, to Harry, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Levine, of Fredericton, N.B., is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Baron, Clark Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lily, to Private Irving Goodman, Canadian Armored Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodman, Davaar Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fogel, 3911 Henri Julien Avenue, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Belle, to Ben., youngest son of Mrs. Dora Sadavoy, of Ottawa, and the late Jacob Sadavoy.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Greenberg (nee Sophie Rockman), Maplewood Avenue, a son, Herbert Jack, at the Royal Victoria Maternity Hospital, on Monday, July 12. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Rockman, 5315 St. Urbain Street; and Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenberg, 738 de l'Epee Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Blumenthal (nee Dora Benjamin), Laval Avenue, on July 7, at the Woman's General Hospital, a son, Martin Charles, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Blumenthal, Jeanne Mance Street; and the late Mr. and Mrs. Morris Benjamin, of Montreal.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Fund (nee Rosa Winter), 5872 Hutchison Street, a daughter, Roberta, on July 8, at the Jewish General Hospital. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. A. Winter, 5872 Hutchison Street; and Mrs. H. Fund, Colonial Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Miller (nee Fay Lipson), 2945 Maplewood Avenue, on July 3, at the Jewish General Hospital, a son, Robert Gerald, brother of Carol and Norman. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. Lipson, St. Catherine Road; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Miller, Maplewood Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ted E. Hirshklau (nee Martha Pecker, formerly of Montreal), of Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 12, at Israel Zion Hospital, Brooklyn, a son, Michael Jason. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. H. Pecker, of St. Lin, Que.; and Mr. and Mrs. M. Hirshklau, of Brooklyn.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Forman (nee Jennie Sidman), 2241 Maplewood Avenue, a daughter, at the Women's General Hospital, on July 17.

[illegible], to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Levitt (nee Rena Betta Bronfman), 1900 McGregor Avenue, a daughter, at the Jewish General Hospital, on July 19. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bronfman, 3617 Westmount Boulevard; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Levitt, 2054 Van Horne Avenue.

DEATHS

Joseph F. Klein, 242 St. Joseph Boulevard West, died on July 13 in his sixty-fifth year. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Jack Rogers, of Montreal, and Mrs. Mort. Levey, of Detroit; two sons, Harold, of New York, and Daniel, of Chicago; three grandchildren, Marjory Klein, of Chicago; Barbara Levey, of Detroit; and Eugene Sheldon Klein, of New York; two brothers, Adolph, of Montreal, and Samuel, of New York. Funeral services were held from Paperman's, on Thursday, at eleven o'clock, Rabbi S. Hershorn officiating. Interment was in the Austrian-Hungarian cemetery. Shiva at the home.

Dora Robinson, wife of Jacob Ditcovitch, died on Thursday, July 8, in her seventy-third year, after a lengthy illness. She is survived by her husband; one son, Jesse, of Montreal; four daughters, Mrs. David Katz, Misses Essie, Anna and Margaret, all of Montreal; two grandchildren, Murray Hirsh Katz, and Rosalind Sandra Ditcovitch; two sisters, Miss Jennie Robinson, of New York, and Mrs. Albert Coppelman, of Toronto; four brothers, Will, of Baltimore; G. Robinson, of Yonkers, N.Y.; H. Robinson, of New York; and Albert, of Montreal. Funeral services were held from the home, 4338 Marcil Avenue, on Friday, July 9, Rabbi Julius Berger officiating. Interment was in Shaare Zion cemetery. Shiva at the home.

The death of Victoria Susan, seven months old, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Lubinski, Kent Avenue, occurred at the Jewish General Hospital on July 14 after a lengthy illness. Besides her parents, she is survived by her brother, Stephen, aged five. Funeral services were held from Paperman's, Rev. Curt Arndt officiating. Interment was in the Spanish and Portuguese cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear husband and father, Charles Simcovitch, who passed away on July 23, 1940, ever in our thoughts, wife and family.

CLASS IN COOKERY

NOODLE AND MEAT MOLD

two cups cooked meat, cut up
two cups cooked noodles
one onion
salt, pepper, and paprika
two tablespoons shortening

Chop onion and cook in shortening. Add noodles, and seasoning. Cook ten minutes longer, add meat. Grease mold, pack in mixture, and bake for one hour.

Mrs. H. J. Isaacman,
4800 Decarie Boulevard, Montreal.

ORANGE SPONGE CAKE

four eggs
one cup sugar
juice of one orange, strained
one cup flour
one teaspoon baking powder

Beat whites of eggs until stiff, then add sugar, beating well, and egg yolks. Sift flour with baking powder three times, and add alternately with orange juice, to egg mixture, ending with flour. Bake in oven of 350° until golden brown. The use of a nine-inch angel food pan is suggested.

Mrs. J. Hurvits,
38 Nina Avenue, Toronto.

Joseph, five, and Pearl, nine, children of Mr. and Mrs. B. Trapid, 4520 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal; grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gold, Montreal.
—Geo. Charuk

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Frederic Walter, one, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Scheffer, 454 Willowdale Avenue, Montreal; grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Dixon, of Beebe, and Mr. and Mrs. David Scheffer, 2241 Maplewood Avenue.
—W. Gordon Mitchell

The Godbout Government And Social Security

Meeting with the Honourable Adelard Godbout at a dinner in the last few days, a group of social security experts in congress in Montreal under the auspices of the International Labour Office an organization of the League of Nations, learned at first hand from the Prime Minister of the advances in social security which have been made in the Province under the initiative of the present government. The economists and sociologists, among whom was Sir William Beveridge, took advantage of the opportunity to study the long-range work by liberal administrations in the past which has given Quebec a social charter which the Godbout administration has completed and brought to date.

Social security, now a widely discussed topic, as outlined by Mr. Godbout, covers the field of economic and social measures which would guarantee to the widest part of the population, first, the security of steady work and reasonable pay, and second, protection against inevitable hardships in life: sickness, invalidity, unemployment, and old age. In the Province of Quebec, a number of legislative measures have been enacted which deal with these aims of social security. These were undertaken in advance of the war, and before the publication of the Beveridge Plan. Foresight on the part of the Godbout government and previous legislatures has brought about progressive social measures in the Province which have made it a forerunner in the field, a fact brought to the attention of the visiting experts.

To the question, "What is the most progressive social legislation in the Province of Quebec?" The answer might be given by the most recent example, the legislation dealing with the establishment of sickness-insurance. This progressive measure adopted in the Province of Quebec is in line with contemporary trends; it is also the chief legislative measure undertaken by the new provincial Ministry of Social Welfare, the creation of which was in itself due to foresight on the part of the Godbout government.

Social security, however, is not concerned especially with measures that provide for medical treatment to the sick. A government has not done its full share in the field of social security when it has provided pensions to the old and indigent, to mothers in need, to the blind; that is, by setting aside funds to provide for the basic needs to which every human being has a clear right. Such measures benefit only a small part of the population, a minority in comparison with the whole population.

True social legislation is that which provides a firm and solid foundation, in the economic structure itself, to the principles of social security; namely, the security of work, recognition of the workers' rights, and understanding between Labour and Capital. For this reason, the sociologists visiting Mr. Godbout the other day were offered an example of progressive social legislation in the Province of Quebec in the law on collective bargaining. It might be objected, perhaps, that this does not deal with social security. But the working classes are best qualified to answer that question.

The French Canadian industrial worker, like the farmer, and the white collar worker, takes legitimate pride in his most important possession: his ability to [illegible] living for himself and his [illegible] by the [illegible] of his [illegible] abilities, his intelligence, [illegible] of his work, and his [illegible]. Effective are the means towards his social security in the present and in the future; and he faces life with the ambition to achieve that security. All legislation which improves the conditions of labour, which improves the conditions of labour, which guarantees a fair wage, which aids the worker to increase his working efficiency, which gives him the right to vent his grievances, and which protects him against any exploitation by capital and guarantees his freedom of association in syndicate organizations — all such legislation is essentially social security legislation, since it provides the foundation on which the prosperity of the bulk of the population is built.

This social and industrial legislation is not new in the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Godbout might well have cited it as an example to the sociologists from Great Britain, United States, and South America. The Progressive attitude which is observed in Quebec Province by these visitors is largely the result of foresight on the part of the government, which has consistently adopted measures for the improvement of social conditions.

Foresight is the predominant principle in the directing policy of the Godbout government, whose difficult and often thankless responsibility it has been to steer the destinies of the Province during the period of profound change in war. This policy of foresight takes account of the immediate needs of the present, and also of the repercussions that may follow on the future of the French Canadian people on the North American continent.

Noted Violinist Remarries

Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, daughter of the late Philadelphia publisher, Cyrus H. K. Curtis, and widow of Edward Bok, Pulitzer Prize winner, became the wife of Efrem Zimbalist, Russian-born violinist and composer, at Lyndonwood, the Curtis summer home at Rockport, Maine.

Only the immediate families attended the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. F. E. Smith, Rockport clergyman. The marriage of Mrs. Bok, art patroness and founder of Philadelphia's Curtis Institute of Music, of which Mr. Zimbalist has been director since 1941, came a a surprise even to friends at the summer colony.

Mr. Zimbalist, who at fifty-four is twelve years younger than his bride, was the husband of the late Alma Gluck, concert and operatic singer, whom he married on June 15, 1914, and who died on Oct. 27, 1938. Mme. Gluck had retired in 1925.

Before becoming director of the Curtis Institute of Music, which Mrs. Bok established and endowed in 1924, Mr. Zimbalist headed the violin department.

Mrs. Bok has for many years passed her summers at Lyndonwood, which was established by her father, and her residence at Rockport has given rise to a vacation colony of noted musical figures.

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DEATHS

Louis Shekter died suddenly on Tuesday, July 13, in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Austria of strictly Orthodox parents. He was married in New York to Jennie Rosenfeld, who survives him, settling in Toronto some thirty years ago, with the men's clothing trade. He joined the Shaarei Shabboth Congregation, formerly of downtown Toronto, and was instrumental as a life long executive in having the site of this synagogue moved to its present location on Brunswick Avenue. He was vice-president of this congregation, member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, of the Board of the Talmud Torah, and of the Independent Benevolent Association. Mr. Shekter is survived also by three daughters, Mrs. Irving Eisen, Mrs. Charles Foster, Mrs. E. Manning Spracklman, and one son, Milton, of Toronto; one brother, Jules, of New York; and five grandchildren. Funeral was held Wednesday, July 14, from his home, 352 Palmerston Boulevard. Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiated at the Talmud Torah and Rabbi Price at Shomrai Shabboth Synagogue. Burial was at Roselawn cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of Jack Goldstein, who passed away July 17, 1940. Ever remembered by mother, father, sisters and brothers.

In loving memory of our dear mother, Mrs. Etta Jacobs, who passed away July 5, 1942, (20 day of Tamuz). Sadly missed and ever remembered by her children, Mrs. S. Simons, Mrs. S. Taylor, Mrs. H. Resnick, Mrs. H. Atlin, Shirley, Mos and Abe.

Toronto Meetings

● **JEWISH OLD FOLKS' HOME** Young Ladies' Auxiliary closed at the Balvia, Mrs. F. Winter, president, to the luncheon. Mrs. A. S. Erblick presented the financial report. About $500 was raised by the linen shower. Morris Frankfort, president of the Home, said that plans are in progress for the erection of a new building. The honorary president of the Home, Israel Epstein; Auxiliary founder, Mrs. A. Feinstein; Mrs. J. M. Paul, Louis James, Asher Rosenblatt, executive director of the institution; Mrs. M. Freedhoff, chairman of the Executive, Mrs. M. Narrol, vice-president of the Executive, spoke. Membership drive in the fall.

To equip themselves for work in war plants more than 2,000 Jewish men and women have started a course of vocational training in the trade schools of Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Social Notes — Toronto

Miss Violet Davis, Avenue Road, is on vacation at Dwight, Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Misses Minnie and Clara Kallmeyer, South Drive, are spending two weeks in Owen Sound.

Misses Charlotte and Minna King, Willowbank Boulevard, are on holiday in Owen Sound.

Mrs. J. H. Winters, Heath Street West, is spending two weeks at Mary Lake, Muskoka.

Mrs. L. Simon and Mrs. M. Ullman, South Drive, are at Dwight, Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Silverman, Wembley Road, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Cohn, Harper Avenue, are on vacation at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Rodness, St. Clements Avenue, have returned from a cruise up the St. Lawrence River to Quebec City, Quebec.

Mrs. J. Jolly and daughter, Reyna, Grange Avenue, are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Noble, of Brantford.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Catzman, Vesta Drive, are spending several weeks in Muskoka.

Mrs. Benjamin Fish and son, Robert, Burnside Drive, have returned from Crystal Beach, where they spent two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stulberg and family, Mt. Pleasant Road, are at their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Dr. and Mrs. B. D. Garfield, Boulton Drive, will spend several weeks at Norloch Lodge, Dwight, Lake of Bays, after a trip up the Saguenay River.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cooper and daughter, Myrna, Montrose Avenue, are spending several weeks in Midland, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Geller and son, Edward, Brunswick Avenue, are at Belle Ewart for the summer.

Louis Cash and daughter, Patricia, Walmer Road, visited the former's family at their summer cottage at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, where the latter will remain for the summer.

Mrs. W. Coldoff and family, Burnside Street, are at Jackson's Point for the summer.

Mrs. Murray Ross and son, David, Bathurst Street, are on vacation at Norloch Lodge, Dwight, Lake of Bays.

Miss Eva Zacknoff, Parliament Street, is on vacation at Thunder Bay, Ont.

Mrs. William Samuel and children, Melvin and Doris, Rushton Road, have returned from their vacation at Fenelon Falls.

Mrs. Samuel Sternberg, Glenholme Avenue, is spending her vacation in Haliburton.

Mrs. Sidney Stein and daughter, Sandra, Bathurst Street, are at Norloch Lodge, Dwight, Lake of Bays, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Levine and family, Clarens Avenue, are at Crystal Beach for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Charendoff, Conrad Avenue, are at Monteith Inn, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mrs. J. Osheroff, Brunswick Avenue, spent a week at Belle Ewart.

Joseph Milrod and son, Aaron, Montrose Avenue, are spending a week in Midland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Hansher, Glenholme Avenue, were on holiday at Fenelon Falls.

Mrs. Morry Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard, is at Jackson's Point for the season.

Mrs. J. Zeldin and daughter, Brenda, Alameda Avenue, are spending a few weeks at Jackson's Point.

Merle Katz, of Buffalo, N.Y., is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Levy, Coulson Avenue.

Sydney Cash, Walmer Road, is at Port Carling, Muskoka, for two weeks, and will spend a few days with his mother, Mrs. L. Cash, who is at Gravenhurst, Muskoka, for the summer.

Miss Claira Potlin is spending her vacation in Val David, Quebec, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Y. Mayne, of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Freedman and family, Palmerston Boulevard, are spending the summer at their cottage at Jacksons' Point.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gross, Elmsthorpe Road, are spending several weeks at Lakeside House, Jackson's Point.

Miss Marion Sugar, Brunswick Avenue, is spending two weeks at Port Stanley.

Mrs. Max Fox and children, Gloria and Ivan, Sylvan Avenue, are spending their vacation at Midland.

Mrs. L. Abrams of Miami, Fla., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fisher, 387 Markham Street, for the summer.

Miss Rose Schiff, Cecil Street, is spending her vacation at Picton.

Mrs. H. Izen, 391 Clinton Street, has left for Vancouver, B.C., where she will join her husband, Sgt. H. Izen.

Mrs. S. Seigal, Page Street, is on holiday at Midland.

Mrs. S. Snitzer, Beatrice Street, spent a week with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ginsberg, at their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pearl and son, Allan, Borden Street, are spending the summer at Jackson's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Freedman and family, Crawford Street, are at their summer cottage at Jackson's Point.

Miss Yetta Bede, 247 Markham Street, is spending her vacation with her brother-in-law and sister, Sgt. and Mrs. P. Sigal, of Yarmouth, N.S.

Mrs. Edsel Benstein and daughter, Vickie, Shannon Street, are visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. Getler, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Moe Starr and daughters, Frances and Macmel, 31 Westmount Avenue, are spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Wortzman, Strathearn Road, are spending the summer at Crystal Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Finkler, 249 Clinton Street, are spending their vacation at Midland.

Mrs. T. M. Griss and son, Jack, who were visiting the former's parents-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griss, Elmsthorpe Avenue, have returned to their home in Beverley Hills, Cal.

Leading Aircraftsman William Zimmerman, R.C.A.F., is spending his furlough at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. A. Bednowitz, 247 Markham Street. He is being posted to Corpus Christi, Texas.

Mrs. Harold Jackson, Crawford Street, is spending her holidays at Thunder Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Schwartz and son, Leonard, Walmer Road, are at Mary Lake, Muskoka, for two weeks.

Mrs. R. Resnick, Grace Street, entertained Mrs. J. C. Clinton and Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, of Detroit, Mich., at dinner; and Mrs. H. Haimes and D. Miller gave a dinner for them.

A joint celebration was held to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Morry Levenson and first wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Abbey Some. A dancing party followed cocktails at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levenson, Palmerston Boulevard. Present were: Mr. and Mrs. Morry Salgal, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Rubin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Silverman, Misses Nellie Taggart, Rose Bailey, Ruth Levine, Carole Levenson, Rita Shaffiyn; and Oscar Levenson, Charles Brody, Nat. Brody, Herbert Haber, Louis Enchin, and Arthur Signor.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer L. Willinsky, Arlington Avenue, residents of Toronto for fifty-six years, marked their sixtieth wedding anniversary at a dinner and reception at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jacobs, Regal Road. Seven children, Dr. A. I. Willinsky, Dr. Bernard Willinsky, Mrs. Maurice Kamman, Mrs. S. M. Mehr, Mrs. Arthur Jacobs, Mrs. Samuel Kronick, of Toronto, and Mrs. Joseph R. Lisson, of New York; nineteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren were present for the celebration. The couple were married in Kansas City and came here four years later. Mrs. Willinsky was born in Lithuania and Mr. Willinsky in Russia. He lived for a few years in Sweden and came to New York at eighteen. For a while he worked as a cowboy in Texas, and at twenty-one was operating a clothing store at Kansas City. Out-of-town guests who were here were: Mrs. E. Greenbaum, of Chicago Ill.; Mrs. M. Sherwin, of Far Rockaway, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Wellman, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Lisson, of New York.

Hostesses for Mrs. Nathan Kutner, formerly Miss Belle Chousky, were: Mrs. D. Finer and Mrs. M. Goldstein, at tea; Mrs. S. Kideckle, cup and saucer shower; Mrs. D. Slovin, tea at the Royal York Hotel; Mrs. A. Jacobs and Mrs. D. Jacobs, evening at the former's home, Dewbourne Avenue; Mrs. S. Norris, evening presentation; Mrs. H. Rosenberg, evening; Mesdames N. Lastman, M. Davis, M. Federman and S. Lastman, tea; Mrs. S. Zelitt and Mrs. H. Shanoff, presentation evening at the former's home, Clinton Boulevard; Mrs. P. Silver and Mrs. N. Goldstein, tea at the Royal York Hotel; Misses Anne and Rose Saunders, tea; Mrs. M. Solomon, presentation dinner; Mrs. M. Reiben and Mrs. L. Mosaka tea; Mrs. D. Nelson, personal shower; Mrs. H. Caplan and Mrs. C. Chousky, dinner and theatre; Misses Bess Waxbaum, Elsie Grossman, Pearl Baker, and Ethel Friedman luncheon at the Royal York Hotel; Misses Sarah and Evelyn Grossman, dinner and theatre; Mrs. Murray Warner and Miss Marilyn Tanz, presentation dinner; Mrs. M. Clayman, Crawford Street, dinner and evening; Mrs. I. Kalifer and Miss Esther Kalifer, dinner; Mrs. H. Lepofsky and Miss Norma Lepofsky, luncheon; and Mesdames M. Swartz, C. Marberg, N. Schwartz, S. Silverberg, and N. Swartz, tea at the Royal York Hotel.

Saul, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Zeifman, 121 Beatrice Street, Toronto. —Frances Studio

Honoring Mrs. William Rotenberg, who was Miss Adele Cohen, Mrs. E. Gould and Mrs. Harry Hashmall gave a tea at the Royal York Hotel; Mesdames R. Godel, Harry Shapiro, Jack Tesher and Ben. Winston, luncheon at Eaton's Georgian Room; Mrs. David Fisher, dinner and the Promenade Symphony; Mesdames Abraham Cohen, Robert Donnenfield, Samuel Cohen, R. Shapiro, B. Cohen, and S. Schleifer, tea at the Royal York Hotel; Misses Helen Mendelsohn and Sylvia Wagman, tea at the Royal York Hotel; Mrs. N. Davis, luncheon at the King Edward Hotel; Mrs. Samuel Rotenberg, tea at Eaton's Round Room; Mrs. Charles Rolstein and Mrs. Y. Rolstein, luncheon at the King Edward Hotel; Mrs. Jack Schwartz, luncheon; Mrs. M. Milton and Mrs. Samuel Newman, luncheon; Mrs. Joseph Wagman, evening; Mesdames R. Axler, William Skolnick, Moe Weiner, Adolph Frankel, D. Kopman, Harry Lester, Samuel Perlman, J. Samuel, A. Taube, J. Sperling, S. Smith, and Louis Sugar, luncheon at Simpson's Arcadian Court; Mrs. Maurice Curesne, handkerchief shower at Eaton's Round Room; Miss Etta Wagman and Mrs. Isadore Wagman, evening; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shapiro, dinner and dance; Mrs. Samuel Morris, luncheon at the Royal York Hotel; Mesdames E. Cohen, J. Luria, B. Stone, C. Gould, Harry Gaffe, Jack Samuel, S. Glasber, Philip Abrams, L. Kaufman, and E. Nadler, evening; Mrs. Herbert Wagman, tea at the Royal York Hotel; Mrs. Charles Wagman, luncheon; Mrs. Murray Silver, tea at the Royal York Hotel; Mesdames Al. Scholes and Harry Miller and Miss Gertrude Schlefer, tea; Mrs. Edward Laxton, luncheon; Miss Zelda Alper, dinner and theatre; Mr. and Mrs. M. Rotenberg, evening; Mrs. David Hildebrand, luncheon; Mesdames Harry Fox, Jacob Halpern, Mannis Frankel, and Joseph Emerson, tea at Simpson's Arcadian Court; Mrs. Louis Rotenberg, luncheon at Simpson's Arcadian Court; Mrs. Sol. Rotenberg, luncheon; and Mrs. Samuel Factor and Mrs. Charles Rotenberg, luncheon.

Stopping at Smith's Bay House, Port Carling, were: Mr. and Mrs. S. Cole, Mrs. B. Babad, Mrs. F. King, Mrs. B. Millman, Misses Rose Greenberg, Irene Rovan, Sylvia Wiser, Doris Rabman, Helen Shiman, Mary Lean, Rose Herman, Rae Schiller, Helen Lubek, Rose Wilson, Helen Winters; and Walter Strom, R. Lubek, Sol. Wainberg, Jules Goldstein, S. Sokoloff, Harry Evans, and Philip Granovsky.

BIRTHS

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Papernick (nee Kate Lupuk), 222 Montrose Avenue, on July 12, at Toronto General Hospital, a daughter, Frieda Anne, sister of Joan Helen. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. N. Papernick, 251 Euclid Avenue; and Mrs. J. Lupuk, Montrose Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Miskin (nee Tilly Salzman), 367 Rusholme Road, on July 15, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Beverley Helene, sister of Stanley. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Salzman, 20 St. Annes Road; and Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Miskin, 231 Bellwoods Avenue; great-grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Salzman, 4324 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Que.

Born, to Pte. and Mrs. Samuel Mandel (nee Tillie Weinstein), 80 Tyrell Avenue, on July 13, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Paul. Grandparents are Mrs. L. Weinstein, Tyrell Avenue; and Mr. and Mrs. B. Mandel, 1086 College Street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berger (nee Lillian Frimerman), 77 Robert Street, on July 17, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter. Mrs. F. Berger, Robert Street, is the grandmother.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rosa (nee Lillian Selgal), 149 Markham Street, on July 18, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Louis Selgal, Robert Street, is the grandparent.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ross (nee Ruth Alexander), 258 Cortleigh Boulevard, on July 18, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexander, Cortleigh Boulevard; and Max Ross, Howland Avenue.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Danziger (nee Rose Finkelman), 549 Shaw Street, on July 13, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a son, Irwin. Mr. and Mrs. A. Danziger, 1113 Dundas Street West, are grandparents.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zifkin (nee Lillian Pashkofsky), 414 Bloor Street West, on June 30, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, Anita. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. B. Zifkin, of Noranda, Quebec; and Mr. and Mrs. J. Pashkofsky, of Waikew, Saskatchewan.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jules Marcus (nee Margaret Wolfe), 1139 Dundas Street West, on July 15, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolfe, 62 Euclid Avenue, are grandparents.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Urovitz, (nee Rose Spreisman), 15 Major Street, on July 18, at Mount Sinai Hospital, a daughter, sister of Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. J. Urovitz, 15 Major Street, are grandparents.

ENGAGEMENTS

Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Babb, of St. John, N.B., announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Dr. Max Eason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Eason, of Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Samuel, Hillholme Road, announce the engagement of their daughter, Cecily Valentine, to Jack Willinsky, R.C.A.M.C., son of Dr. and Mrs. A. I. Willinsky, the marriage to take place early in August.

BAR-MITZVAHS

Mr. and Mrs. Hershel Buckstein, 193 Montclair Avenue, announce the bar-mitzvah of their son, Avrom, to take place on Saturday, July 31, at Goel Tzedec Synagogue.

MARRIAGES

Wise-Papernick

The marriage of Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Papernick, 560 Ossington Avenue, to A.C.2 Louis Wise, R.C.A.F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Wise, 68 Robert Street, took place on July 4, at half past five o'clock, at Chudleigh House, Rabbi David Monson officiating. Miss Evelyn Wiseman sang "Because." The bride, given in marriage by her parents, wore a gown of white brocaded organza fashioned with a tight bodice falling into a full skirt and slight train, and a single strand of pearls. Her finger-tip veil fell from a pleated headdress of the same material as her gown, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses, bouvardia, and baby's breath. Miss Beatrice Eisenberg was maid of honor, in a gown of pink silk jersey made on torso lines, with a sweetheart neckline, and matching headdress, and carried pale pink and white carnations. Miss Rose Weinraub, as bridesmaid, wore a turquoise silk jersey gown fashioned like that of the maid of honor, with matching headdress, and carried deep pink and white carnations. Leading Aircraftsman Harold Glass, R.C.A.F., cousin of the bride, was best man, and A.C.2 Robert Steinberg, cousin of the bride, was the usher. The bride's mother received in blue, trimmed with matching lace, and corsage of yellow roses and mauve sweetpeas. The groom's mother wore white lace, with corsage of red roses and white sweetpeas. The couple spent their honeymoon in northern Ontario and will live in Toronto. For travelling the bride wore a beige gabardine suit dress, trimmed with brown bengaline ribbon, matching accessories, and a corsage of white and pink roses. Out-of-town guests were: Mrs. C. Black, of Detroit, Mich.; Miss Adeline Alger and Morton Alger, of Detroit, Mich.; and Mr. and Mrs. Max Noble, of Brantford.

Rotenberg-Cohen

The marriage of Anne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cohen, 240 Major Street, to William Rotenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rotenberg, 1661 Bathurst Street, took place in the garden of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scolnick, 34 Glenholme Avenue, on June 20, at four o'clock, Rabbi Samuel Sachs officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. Her gown of white eyelet embroidery was full-skirted and floor-length, the fitted bodice having a square yoke. Her Juliet cap of rosebuds held a veil of tulle illusion, and she carried a nosegay of white rosebuds and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Shirley Granatstein, of Montreal, Que., was maid of honor, wearing a gown of powder blue crepe with pleated skirt. Her headdress was of blue cornflowers and red rosebuds, and she carried a nosegay of the same flowers. Harry Shapiro acted as best man. The garden was decorated with white blossoms and baskets of spring flowers. Misses Betty Weinstock and Erna Field, of Buffalo, N.Y., played the piano and cello, and Mrs. M. Rotenberg, aunt of the groom, sang "Because." At the reception in the garden, the bride's mother received in rose crepe, with matching flowers in her hair. The groom's mother wore powder blue silk jersey, with matching flowers in her hair. The couple left on a motor trip through Ontario and are living in Toronto. For travelling the bride wore a yellow linen suit, with matching accessories.

The Hungarian conservative newspapers demand that all Jewish book dealers be "Aryanized."

A special war tax will be imposed on the Jews in Hungary "because they are not serving in the Army." The government has also ordered the dismissal by the end of May of all Jews engaged in the insurance business as agents, office workers and clerks.

If 10,000 refugees were admitted to Gt. Britain, the reduction in the food ration for each individual in the country would be 2 ounces in the year, according to a statement by Prof. A. V. Hill in the London "Times."

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A Great American Gathering Greets Jewish Delegates From Russia

By Samuel Lifshits, Of Toronto

"Only one Jew was left alive in Kursk. . . . Only one single Jew, and this by accident. The man was wounded and a Russian nurse, anxious to save his life, told the Nazi gangsters that this last Jew was dead. He was taken to the cemetery along with other killed, maimed, and tortured Jews. At night, the man was removed from the common grave and brought back among the living. He was the only Jew left alive in Kursk.

It happened at the time of the Russian offensive last winter. The Nazis were preparing to evacuate Kursk. They were in great hurry. The victorious Red Army was closing in on the city. Nine hundred railroad cars packed with ammunition, tanks and planes were standing at the Kursk station. They were still there, not destroyed when the Red Army liberated Kursk. The Nazis did not have enough time to destroy their own supplies, yet a few hours before they evacuated Kursk, they organized a special squad to exterminate every last remaining living Jew.

This is Nazism! These are the enemies that we are fighting against.

This gruesome story, along with other descriptions of unheard of atrocities, were told to a magnificent rally of 47,000 Jews at the Polo Grounds in New York last Thursday, July 8, by the Soviet Jewish delegation, Professor Solomon Mikhoels and Itzik Feffer.

It was a historic gathering. All Jews, Zionists and non-Zionists, Orthodox and free-thinkers, Conservatives and Communists, prominent leaders from all walks of life were there to greet the delegation. But not only Jews were represented on the platform. Am' was there. Americans [illegible] through-out the country: men of letters like Arthur Upham Pope and great artists like Paul Robeson and Eddie Cantor. Dr. Stephen Wise was there alongside of Ben Gold, the fiery left-wing trade union leader; Dr. Nachum Goldman, the world's outstanding Zionist, together with Reuben Saltzman, the general secretary of the International Workers Order, Rabbi Luckstein, of the Mizrachi, together with Mrs. De Sola Pool, of the Hadassah; Dr. James Rosenberg of the American Jewish Committee and Mr. Hoffman of the oldest Jewish fraternal organization, the Independent Order of Brith Abraham; Sholem Asch, one of the greatest living writers, alongside of Morris Biagyar, the general secretary of Bnai Brith.

With them came the Hon. Newbold Morris, President of the Council of the City of New York, and Saul Mills, general secretary of the C.I.O. in New York. The voice of Albert Einstein was heard by message and that of Maurice Schwartz; Judge Cross and B. Z. Goldberg. There were greetings from Herbert Lehman and Upton Sinclair; Serge Koussevitsky, Waldo Frank, Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver and Lion Feuchtwanger.

It was a gathering of national unity, a tribute to the wisdom, broadmindedness and understanding of real Jewish leadership in America. It was a triumph for Jewish unity.

When the future historian will write about the Jews in this war and about the great events in Jewish life, he will undoubtedly devote many a page to this great gathering that marked a new epoch in the relations between Jews in the United States and the Jews in the Soviet Union, as well as the unity of American Jewry. And how symbolically this unity was expressed and how appreciated it was by the thousands upon thousands that were there, one could gather from the mighty applause that followed the conclusion of the singing of the "Hatikvah" and the opening chords of the "Internationale."

Sholem Asch is standing before the microphone. His silvery grey hair and his dominating personality attract everybody's attention. He is visibly moved. "The evil of fiery hatred has kept us divided, but the happy moments of brotherly understanding and love are here again, and we say to you 'Acheinu Atem.' You are our brothers!" The whole gathering cheers. Yes, they are our brothers and as brothers we greet them at last, and as brothers we will march together in our common struggle to our common victory!

To complete the great idea of Sholem Asch's "Acheinu Atem," Prof. Mikhoels in his wonderful speech, told a little story about the meaning of the word "Brother."

It happened in Voroshilovgrad. There was a Jewish doctor there by the name of Himelfarb. His name was the only trace of Judaism left in him. He never spoke Yiddish in his home. In his grandfather's home, under Czarism, his family lost all contact with Jewish life. His grandfather thought that this was how he would save himself and his family from anti-Semitism.

As in Kursk, the Nazis in Voroshilovgrad were in a hurry and had to evacuate the town. But as in Kursk, they found enough time to shoot all the Jews and Dr. Himelfarb was one of those led before the Nazi firing squad. The Nazis were just about to shoot him, but the doctor asked for one more moment of grace. It was obvious that he was frantically searching for something in his mind. He wanted to say one last word in Yiddish. At last he found it. "Brothers," he yelled out in Yiddish, as the Nazi bullet was already piercing his great heart, "brothers"! This was the parting word and the last hope that gave Dr. Himelfarb the strength to face the Nazi bullets courageously. "This is the kind of brotherly greetings I bring to you from the Soviet people," said Prof. Mikhoels.

There were many inspiring speeches at this meeting. It was an ordinary day in all other respects, but it will go down in history as extraordinary. Despite the terrific heat, 47,000 New York Jews left their work benches, offices and stores. Most of them came direct from the factories. They ate no supper and went to the Polo Grounds, somewhere in the Upper Bronx. For some of them it meant two hours travel. All of them sat there for five solid hours from seven to midnight.

It was not an ordinary mass meeting. It was a convention of the people. It was a "get-together" with long-awaited, long-unseen brethren; and when you meet a brother that you haven't seen for a long time, you never stop to think how late the hour.

There were many inspiring speeches, but we can only mention a few excerpts of some of them:

B. Z. Goldberg: "You can't be a Jew, unless you are an anti-fascist."

Dr. Stephen Wise: "The Soviet Union has done most in all the world to save Jews. . . . It is interesting to find some men who never were intolerant of Czarist Russia, who are prepared to make peace with Trotskyism, but never stopped to warn us 'not to fawn on the Soviet Union.' Do these people wish that when the day of peace comes, we should start fighting and bleeding Russia? Too long have we been divided by every manner of issue, real and false. We, as you, are the sons of freedom. Let not our freedom hold us apart an hour longer."

Dr. Nachum Goldman: "I was warned by some of my friends not to come here because I would be attacked by some sections of the press. Were I to heed those warnings, I would have committed an act of cowardice, because it would have been cowardice not to have come and greet the Jewish Soviet delegation. No other country has responded to the call of Mikhoels and Feffer and the Jewish anti-fascist committee of the Soviet Union so passionately, so eagerly and so easily as Palestine. I hope this delegation will go to Palestine, and I take this opportunity to extend to them a public invitation to do so."

Eddie Cantor: "Before I became Eddie Cantor, I was called Itzik Cantor. And tonight, seeing the huge crowd that came to pay tribute to Itzik Feffer, I hereby give you notice, that from tomorrow morning on, I am to be called Itzik Cantor again."

Rabbi Luckstein: "You heard the delegation greeted by Rabbis, representing Jews without 'Yarmelkes.' I am here to greet them in the name of the Jews with 'Yarmelkes.' And I don't feel uncomfortable at all, doing this. I say to my fellow co-religionists, that the highest affirmation of religion as expressed in our Torah is 'whosoever is an enemy of evil is a friend of God,' and the greatest enemy of evil for some time has been the Soviet Union."

There were many more inspiring speeches. Space unfortunately prevents me from mentioning them. But I cannot refrain from describing one more episode. It was when the chairman, B. Z. Goldberg, introduced Lt.-Col. Itzik Feffer. Imagine for yourselves, 47,000 people cheering and cheering and cheering for many minutes without a stop, and then complete silence! And Feffer standing before the microphone, raising his hand and uttering two words, "Brothers and sisters"! The whole crowd was so moved, everybody seemed to be stunned. Suddenly a burst of applause, an expression of great joy; a reply from the people: "Yes, we are your brothers and sisters!"

In the most beautiful Yiddish, Feffer gave an inspiring speech, greeting the American Jews, greeting the achieved unity and promising the people that just as Hitler could not take Moscow and Leningrad, just as he could not take Stalingrad, so he will never be able to fulfil his promise to destroy the Jewish people. To Hitler's cry, "destroy the Jews," we answer: "Death to Fascism!" and our battle cry shall prevail!

At the end of his speech, Col. Feffer read his magnificent poem "I Am A Jew," of which the last verse reads:

"My vineyards will yet grow beautiful,
Of my fate I will be my own master,
On Hitler's grave I shall dance,
I am a Jew."

And so it shall be!

The Spanish police in Tangier have arrested more than 100 young Jews and Arabs who had volunteered at the French Consulate for military or labor service in French Morocco, reports the British radio.

Ida Kaminski, famous Jewish actress, is now playing in a Jewish theatre at Frunze, the capital of Kirghizia. A number of Polish Jewish artists including her husband, Turkoy, are also there.

DREW 22-POINT PROGRAM BACKED BY HOUSE RECORDS

Constructive Proposals In Public Interest

Speaking over the C.B.C. network Friday night, July 16th, Leslie M. Frost, M.P.P. for Victoria and Haliburton, one of the outstanding Progressive Conservative members in the Ontario Legislature, emphasized the fact that the 22-point program recently enunciated by George Drew, Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, was the product of extended consultation with his followers, and that it was unanimously adopted at a largely attended meeting of party candidates and officials from all over Ontario held at the Royal York Hotel on Saturday, July 3rd.

Not only this, said Mr. Frost, the platform given out after that meeting was the natural sequence and outcome of constructive proposals made in the Legislature by Mr. Drew and his associates. Ever since the war began the Opposition, led by Mr. Drew, has on each occasion put forward a series of [illegible] Minerals and Haliburton, have been either voted down at the instance of the Liberal Government or declared out of order by a Liberal Speaker.

On February 15th, 1941, the Opposition, submitted a resolution, calling upon the Government to move for a conference of representatives of the Dominion and of all the provinces for the following purposes:

To adopt such measures by inter-provincial co-operation as may be necessary.

(a) To secure the greatest war and post-war efforts.
(b) To meet emergencies created by the war.
(c) To secure adequate prices for agricultural products.
(d) To protect the established rights of labor.

And to devise plans for the rehabilitation of the members of our armed forces and for the re-employment of civilians who may be thrown out of work by post-war industrial readjustment; and to consider such other questions relating to the welfare and security of the people as may be deemed advisable.

Voted down by the Liberals including Mr. Nixon.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The advisability of planning beforehand for post-war recovery was again pressed upon the House by the Opposition in a resolution which read:

That the proposed fix, Lawrence development and other public undertakings throughout the province, in the opinion of this Legislature, call for the immediate creation of an Ontario Town and Country Planning Commission, with authority to recommend and supervise plans for the reconstruction, reclamation, and development of rural and urban areas.

This and similar Opposition proposals were voted down by the Liberals, including Mr. Nixon.

ECONOMY MOVED

In the same session the Opposition, impressed by the need for economy in the administration of the province, brought in a resolution:—

That the estimates for the current year be referred back to the executive council with instructions to decrease the total amount of supply by $25,000,000.

This was turned down by the Liberals, including Mr. Nixon.

FOREST RESOURCES

Later on, Mr. Drew's followers offered a resolution demanding that the administration and control of the provincial forest resources be placed under the direction of a public body to be known as the Ontario Forest Resources Commission, after the manner of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

Rejected by the Liberals, including Mr. Nixon.

RECONSTRUCTION PLANS

In the last session of the Legislature (1942) the Opposition kept up the pressure for action by submitting this resolution:—

This House regrets that the Liberal Government has introduced no legislation to provide for the re-establishment in civilian occupations of the members of our forces, for after war reconstruction, and for work, wages, and social security for our people.

The Liberals, including Mr. Nixon, voted this down.

Still on the same drive for action the Opposition proposed:

That the Government should undertake with special reference to the constitutional relationships between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, a survey of existing social legislation here and elsewhere; and with due regard to the probable course of events after the war, make recommendations for a unified workable plan which will secure a proper standard of work, wages, health, education, and living standards for all our people, with special reference to the re-establishment of the men and women in our fighting forces and the war industries.

The Liberals, including Mr. Nixon, killed this resolution.

HELP FOR AGRICULTURE

The Opposition resented the attack with this further resolution:

The members of this legislature express their regret that the Government has failed to meet the critical needs of our agricultural producers; and they insist that the Government immediately take whatever steps are necessary to ensure stability of prices, and an adequate supply of manpower and machinery for the rapidly increasing demands of war production.

This was a move on behalf of the farmers of Ontario which the Liberals were afraid to vote directly. The Liberal Government members, including Mr. Nixon, got around this difficulty by adopting a resolution praising the Government for the admirable work done by the province in securing manpower, prices and machinery for the agricultural industry.

UNIFORM RATE FOR HYDRO

The next resolution submitted by the Opposition asserted that the Hydro Electric resources of the Province belonged to all the people; and that it is therefore desirable that the Hydro Electric Power Commission Act be amended immediately to equalize rates for electric energy and remove the present service charge in rural areas.

TO MEET FUEL SHORTAGE

An Opposition resolution dealing with the current fuel shortage read:

In the opinion of this House a fuel commission should be appointed to inquire into the fuel situation and to report to the government measures to ensure the greatest possible supply of fuel for the coming winter.

Despite the sufferings of last winter and the prospective sufferings of the coming winter on the part of the people, the Liberal Government of the day, including Mr. Nixon, unanimously voted down this resolution.

FINANCIAL PROTECTION FOR SOLDIERS

The next Resolution, introduced by the Opposition at the recent session of the House, proposed that all members of the Canadian Armed Forces from Ontario should be given effective legal protection against the normal economic consequences of their service; and that all those, whose ability to meet their financial obligations has been materially reduced by such service, should be sheltered against the forfeiture of instalment contracts, cancellation of life insurance policies up to $10,000.00, and judgments or other legal proceedings for debts incurred before entering military service. The resolution stated that this protection should be extended on the express condition that those able to pay should not be encouraged to evade their obligations. The deferment rather than the cancellation of obligations was suggested so that justice might be secured.

Instead of voting down this resolution the Liberal Attorney-General stated that this proposal had been taken up with the Federal Government. But up to the present time no action has ensued.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

A further resolution introduced by the Opposition read:—

Resolved that in the opinion of this House the Government should take immediate steps to adjust the old-age pension payments in accordance with the present cost of living.

In supporting this resolution Mr. Drew and others commented that old age pension payments should be raised immediately by at least $5.00 a month and that the practice should be abandoned of compelling old people with little homes to give up them homes before they can collect their county pensions.

This reasonable proposal of the Opposition was ruled out of order by the Speaker, Mr. James Clarke, who now favors union of Canada with the United States. On another occasion in the late session the Speaker ruled out of order a proposal for the celebration of Empire Day. Mr. Nixon is not on record as protesting against the Liberal Speaker's rulings.

LABOUR AND "TEAM-PLAY"

As far back as 1941 George Drew placed before the Legislature a proposal calling upon the Minister of Labour to arrange a conference to be known as the Ontario Industrial Production Conference to be attended by representatives of Labour Unions, Employers and the public. The purpose of the Conference was to be the assurance of maximum industrial production, with effective protection for the workers.

The Liberal Government, including Mr. Nixon, have taken no action up to the present time, in regard to this proposal.

In keeping with its record in the Legislature, on the public platform and in the press, ever since 1939 the Progressive Conservative Party, as already indicated is pledged to carry out the program outlined in the 22-points of its platform.

The only means of making sure that these forward looking constituents will be put into forthright practice is to vote George Drew and the Progressive Conservative Party into Office on August 4th.

The issue is in the hands of the electors who are under a patriotic and moral obligation to do three things:

(1) See that your name is on the voters' list. (2) Get out and work for the Progressive Conservative Party and its platform and a greater and more prosperous Ontario. (3) Talk to your friends and acquaintances and get them to the polls on the right side.

Make Ontario Strong. Work and Vote for the Progressive Conservative Candidate.

The Press Endorses Progressive Conservative Platform

DREW PLANS A DYNAMIC ONTARIO

(*Essex County Reporter, Kingsville, Ont.*)

Social security, full employment, and economic planning are prominent topics of the day. George Drew's approach to the discussions forms a stimulating contribution . . . Ontario's planning problem, according to George Drew, is not a static one, but is dynamic in character, designed to develop to the utmost our Nature-given potentialities . . . his view at first may sound like old-line thinking, but one must admit that his approach is more than an echo of Laurier and Macdonald. He adds something new . . . our planning for the future must be dynamic.

DREW APPEALS TO THE BEST IN ONTARIO

(*Ottawa Journal*)

For the Progressive Conservative Programme offered the people of Ontario by George Drew, one thing must be said at the outset. It is that here at least is a pronouncement by a public man who reveals understanding of the gravity, and the faith and hope, of our times . . . His (Mr. Drew) offers us a programme within the framework of freedom; a programme that must appeal to Ontario's tradition of individual independence and self-reliance. He would have government control and superintendence for the citizen; he would not subject men to the deadening hand of bureaucracy, nor plan us all into puppets under drill sergeants of the state. That he leaves as it should be left to the Socialists of the C.C.F. . . . No Ontario leader in years has advanced a more progressive, a more humane, or a more hopeful programme.

DREW'S GREAT SOCIAL DOCUMENT

(*Toronto Globe and Mail*)

Progressive Conservative Leader, George Drew has raised the present campaign far above the pinayune things of the little politician. By it all the carping, all the sneers, the inuendo and the petty slander of his critics were swept aside. In that address George Drew has given the people of Ontario a great document, the finest social document in Ontario's history; one which should be read, studied and thought upon by every citizen . . . Point by point it is a massive thing. Even in the skeletonized form . . . it is a dynamic and constructive programme. Almost every point offers a practical approach to fundamental problems. . . It is essentially a programme of work, a series of well integrated steps calling for the creative use of all our resources and all our skill . . . George Drew is publicly pledged to these 22 points. What is more, he is pledged to implement them with the guidance and assistance of the chosen representatives of each group directly concerned. . . . If some concrete evidence of the genuineness of the Party were needed, there is the record. Many of the records of the points Mr. Drew itemized in his address are not new. He has offered them to the Legislature of the Province and as Opposition Leader offered to assist the Government in carrying them out.

TO THE RESCUE OF REAL ESTATE

(*Windsor Star*)

Mr. Drew proposes that the Ontario Government, if he is called upon to form it, will assume at least fifty percent of the school taxes now charged against real estate . . . That . . . would prove a relief to all taxpayers.

VOTE AUGUST 4 FOR THE

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF ONTARIO

Published by Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario

CANADIAN JEWISH REVIEW

An Impartial Medium for the Dissemination of Jewish News and Views
Published Weekly by the Canadian Jewish Review

Montreal
Room 313, 1253 McGill College Ave.
Phone MArquette 1208-4-5

Toronto
Room 1207, 21 Dundas Square
Phone ELgin 1438-7

Entered as Second-Class Mail at the Post Office at Ottawa, in December 1921, Subscription Price $1.00 per year, United States $2.00.

F. P. Cohen, *Editor.* Rabbi H. J. Stern, *Contributing Editor.*
George W. Cohen, *Manager.*

I wholly disapprove of what you say and will defend to the death your right to say it. — Voltaire to Helvetius.

JULY 23, 1943 VOL. XXV, No. 42

Of Germans And Jews

By Hermann Sinsheimer, Formerly Literary Editor Of The Berliner Tageblatt

The Jews, as a minority of the German nation, have fallen victims to its Teutonic instincts. When, and because, the German majority decided to go back a thousand years, in a cultural sense, the Jews were beaten and expelled as a matter of course. From their newly-adopted barbarian standpoint, it was, in a manner of speaking, legitimate for the Germans to rid themselves of a progressive minority. Now, after nearly ten years of barbarian regime and three years of war brimful of every kind of Teutonic barbarism, it may not be untimely to write an obituary on the centuries-old collaboration between Germans and Jews.

The Jewish communities in Germany were older than any German empire and hundreds of years older than the first German Christian community.

It was inevitable that the Jews should imbibe the German atmosphere and it is no wonder if, both before and after their emancipation, they developed a genuinely German spirit, of whose achievements neither they themselves nor the Germans can be deprived. Heine's "Lorelei" and other songs, Mendelsohn's hymns, Hermann Cohen's or Husserl's philosophy and Einstein's discoveries are no less German than Goethe's "Faust" or Bach's cantatas or Schopenhauer's philosophy or Reentgen's discoveries; yet at the same time they are Jewish.

To be just, one must emphasize that the Jews both received and gave. They both profited by and contributed to German civilisation. But Germans are known to be envious, ungrateful and not in the least disposed to acknowledge accomplishments other than their own, so that the Jews, as a productive minority, were from the beginning of the emancipation accused of being merely the exploiters and even the corrupters of the German spirit.

The corruption, however, especially such as became apparent during the last war, in the Republic, and particularly under the Hitler regime, was and is genuinely German, and only Jewish, during the first two periods, in so far as the Jews shared the German vices as well as the German virtues. The Nazi corruption has not needed any assistance from the Jews! Or has Field-Marshal Goering — surely the most corrupt official since the decline of the Roman Empire—Jewish blood in his veins? He certainly has not.

Without boasting of the virtues of the German Jews it can be said that they impressed their particular qualities on German dramatist Max Halbe, author of the once world-famous play "Jugend" (Youth), confessed in his autobiography, published in 1932, that he had throughout his life experienced faithfulness and gratitude chiefly from Jews, these two virtues not being inherent in the German people.

I do not propose to enumerate for the hundredth time the names and successes of the hundreds of German-Jewish scholars and scientists, writers and artists, bankers and industrialists, but it is no more than fair to remind ourselves that their places could not have been taken by men of German blood. Therefore the spiritual capital, as it were, invested in the Jews by the Germans yielded very high interest for Germany, while the Jews have now been robbed of their whole share.

This has always been the way of German "usury." The Germans have never been content with the fruits of their own ability and industry, however great these might be. Like the Jews, the Baltic, Polish, Czech and other peoples have learnt this from experience. Infected by this attitude, even the German-Jewish writer, Emil Ludwig, in his recent book "The Germans," claims the great Czech humanist Comenius, as well as the even greater Dutch Erasmus, for Germany!

To the accomplishments of the Jews in Germany there is in Jewish history only one parallel: the Jewish collaboration with the Arabs and their Christian successors in Spain and Portugal. That, too, ended in persecution and expulsion. Even the Spanish Arabs, with whom, during the Dark Ages, the Jews created what may be called the first European Renaissance, persecuted and expelled the Jews from time to time. Why did — and does it happen? The answer is quite simple and very instructive.

So long as individual Jews, even in great numbers, or isolated Jewish communities distinguish themselves, they are generally approved and praised. But as soon as a comprehensive Jewish community attains a high social, economic and spiritual level within a national State, anti-Semitism and the tendency to get rid of Jews develops. In spite of the fact that the German Jews were ardent patriots and supporters of both the Imperial and Republican states, anti-Semitism spread all over Germany.

It is not true that it was caused by the vices and failures of the Jews. Rather is it true that their virtues and successes evoked and multiplied the counter-movements. Almost every German used to boast that he had a number of good friends among the Jews. But at the same time he disliked the Jews as a community and allowed himself easily to be seduced by Hitlerism into betraying even his Jewish friends.

It is common for Jewish emigrants, proud of their education, to protest that they love "their" Germany, the Germany of Goethe, Hoelderlin and others, as much as they ever did. But the treatment of the Jews in Germany during the last ten years indicates a terrifying failure in humanity on the part of the "Goethe-and-Hoelderlin" Germany. What would those Jewish lovers of "their" Germany say if Hitler and Goebbels contended that they loved the great Moses but hated the Jews? This is in fact the attitude of many a German, half or three-quarters a Nazi but the rest of him still a Christian.

What is good in the German tradition (and there is unquestionably much good) we Jews can unhesitatingly go on loving. But this must not blind us to the historical fact that not this or that German but the Germans as a nation have destroyed the Jews as a German community. Mark this: not only Hitler, not only the Nazis acted thus but the Germans as a responsible national entity. A Jew who can forget this forgets his Jewishness.

I am alive to the usual objection that there are plenty of philo-Semites even in the Germany of to-day. Yes, there are. But where were they on the first of April, 1933, when the boycott of the Jews was proclaimed and enforced, or on that sombre November day in 1938 when the synagogues were burnt down, thousands of Jewish shops and dwellings ransacked and their owners robbed of life and liberty?

I am not now concerned with the German Muellers, Schultzes and Schmidts, but with the prominent professors, writers and artists, many of whom used to depend for their living on the generosity of Jewish patrons. In the year 1933, Gerhardt Hauptmann, the foremost German dramatist and poet of our time, when urged by his Jewish publisher and lifelong friend, the late S. Fischer, to launch a public protest on behalf of the Jews, left him with the words: *"Ich bin zwar mal kein Jude, Samuel"* ("After all, Samuel, I happen not to be a Jew!")

But he was and still is a representative German — one might even call him the "Goethe" of to-day — and he kept silent though, as well as S. Fischer, the most active amongst his other friends and helpers had been Jews: Otto Brahm, the producer of his plays; Moritz Heymann, his literary adviser and brother-in-law, and Alfred Kerr, the pioneer critic of his work.

The other contemporary heroes of the German spirit did likewise, with the exception of Thomas and Heinrich Mann. It is this that counts. No doubt most of them were not against the Jews, just as later they were not for the war; but as the competent spokesmen of the nation they said nothing in defence of the Jews and against war. This is not only their personal failure, but the failure of the nation as a whole, whose opposition they were in duty bound to voice.

Apart from a number of ministers of religion, there was no opposition at all. The Jews were fated to become the chief victims of the relapse into barbarism of a civilised nation. They were robbed of everything they valued: fatherland, family life, liberty, profession and wealth. Thus was fixed a deep gulf between the Germans and the Jews as representatives of the human race.

What caused the downfall of Spain and Portugal after the expulsion of the Jews. Were they victims of Jewish revenge? Not at all! They were victims of their own relapse into barbarism. And the same is bound to happen to Germany. England, it is true, also expelled her Jews, but then, in the depths of the Middle Ages, they were far from being representatives of "English-ness." It was their misfortune to be the exploited and exploiters of a bad economic system.

But the Germany of to-day has expelled her Jews in favour of a system economically and spiritually abominable, the system of killing God, robbing Him and waging War. There is no way from the Mosaic law and the teaching of the prophets to that national system. There is no longer a way from Judaism to Germanism.

To sum up: once we loved Germany, now we do not hate the country which gave us so much and received so much from us — but it cannot be our Germany any more. History has spoken and it spells separation instead of collaboration for the German and the Jew.

This article is from the Zionist Record.

every friday

"Sometimes when people censure me,
I tell them without rancor
That for what it cost me to be free,
I might have had an anchor."

In a recent discussion in England on the falling birth-rate, a problem which is troubling numerous countries, a speaker forecast the time when the population of Britain would consist only of "Jews and people from abroad." This statement seems to have been based on a misapprehension about the natural increase among Jews, probably because the speaker was a minister and recalled the Biblical injunction to the Israelites to be fruitful and multiply. But the truth is that what has been called "the flight from the cradle" has become a recognized fact and problem with Jewish communities which are following the general trend to such an extent that race suicide has been charged to them now for a number of years. It has been obvious, for example, since about 1880 that the German Jewish community was bound to disappear through decline in birth, without help from Hitler who has merely accelerated its obliteration in his own way.

It is in the so-called enlightened countries that the style of two children to a family has been set, and usually the parents of those two children came from families which were not considered especially large if they had, say, six children. The modern Jewish child may be well supplied with aunts and uncles but his child or children are just as likely to have two or none. The Jewish birth-rate of the immediate present, as indicated in the enlarged births column of the Review, is nothing to refute that statement with, since the general birth-rate always rises in war time. This is true in England where, nevertheless, the declining trend is shown by the figures for the past ten years, according to the London Times.

Far from the Jews being exempt from this withering blight, the Palestine community, where an increased Jewish birth-rate has a particular meaning to the future of the settlement, has seen a special conference just lately in Tel Aviv, held by the Vaad Leumi and Hadassah, which decided to undertake a propaganda campaign to popularize bigger families. People are marrying in plenty. More than fifteen hundred were married on May 25, the number breaking all previous records for any single day. But that does not mean that the birth-rate will be benefited, a factor which realistic observers take into account in a long-range view of the permanence of the Palestine community.

A writer in the Christian Century of September 3, 1941, said on this subject: "It was one of the highest and best informed Britons in the Palestine administration who pointed out to me the far reaching significance of the low birth-rate of the Zionist immigrants. Although the Zionist community is composed predominantly of young men and women, the birth-rate for 1935-38 was only 2.8 per cent. (The Arab birth-rate during the same period was close to 5.1 per cent.) 'There is no record of a successful colonization,' he assured me, 'unless the rate of increase of the immigrants is at least double that of the natives. How can you expect us to stake our interests on a community that is dying?' The "dying" process is acknowledged as an married today that even an increased immigration may not fill the discrepancy between the Arab and Jewish populations.

This problem, portentous as it is in Palestine, will not be solved by propaganda campaigns even among the most faithful, not in this age nor among the modern young Jews who are the most concerned, for the solution is not as simple as the diagnosis of the causes. Some critics seem to think that the elimination of poverty and the provision of a proper standard of living would go a long way to raising the birth-rate. But such an argument can be pushed aside quickly.

The German Jews were the most prosperous and comfortable, on the whole, of the Jewish communities when they began the practice of diminishing their offspring. The small families of today are established by the upper and middle-class couples who may or may not have been members of poor large families themselves. Sometimes the recurring use of war by the nations as the prevalent instrument for settling things is blamed for discouraging the birth-rate among the very ones who could "afford" larger families. But to ascribe family decline to these causes is to rationalize an attitude which has nothing much to do with them.

The truth is that too many Jewish women of this neurotic age are unwilling to accept the responsibility which a family entails, and, having experienced motherhood with one or two children, consider that their duty is done, and certainly that their desire for offspring has been filled. The kind of shallow age they live in will be revealed to the future sociologist by the knowledge of the one simple fact that doctors of today found it hard to persuade mothers to nurse their own children, and not to wean them too soon, even Jewish mothers.

The modern woman wants to be free to dress up and go places, to be carefree and to be ready to fly from family duty rather than to court it deliberately for its deeper awards. Perhaps not enough recognition is accorded unsung homemakers to compensate them for the inability to express themselves in other fields as well, or for the lack of opportunity to develop some natural bent or talent while running homes and having babies.

At the root of the problem are undoubtedly selfishness; the reluctance to give up any "freedom"; the unwholesome worship of material goods, recreation, amusements and everything else that is bought with money; the lack of reverence for the preciousness of human life; the low regard of homemaking for a career as compared with those of lesser social and national importance, in the estimation of people with a false set of values. Just where does the real solution lie? In education for living? Whatever it is, the nations are seeking the answer.

f.f.c.

The Crisis In Anglo-Jewry

By Dr. I. I. Maitusk, Rabbi, Of London, England

A group of Zionists have proclaimed the intention to "capture" the Board of Deputies for Zionism. Claiming that the majority of Jews in Great Britain are Zionists, they want the Board, which is the representative organisation of Anglo-Jewry, to follow and express Zionist views in its dealing with Jewish questions, whether affecting Jews in this country or other countries. To non-Zionists the actions of the Board have for a number of years now appeared to have a Zionist quality. But evidently there are some Zionists who want still more power over the affairs of the Board. Would it be an exaggeration to describe their aim as Zionist Totalitarianism? Not all Zionists share in this ambition. It is opposed by the President of the Board, who is the head of the Political Department of the Zionist Organisation.

It is very doubtful whether the claim that the majority of the Jews in Great Britain are Zionists can be substantiated. The Zionist Federation of Great Britain has a membership of about 11,000. Since the report comes from the Federation, in the course of a campaign to increase its membership, the number probably includes some doubtful cases. But even if all actively subscribe to Zionist philosophy, they still represent only a small proportion of the Jews in Great Britain. Moreover Zionist philosophy has diverse meanings for diverse people. The controversial form of it is Jewish Nationalism.

Not all who call themselves Zionists accept the ideas of Jewish Nationalism. And even among those who do, some restrict the application of it to Jews in other countries. They do not conceive Jewish life in England in Jewish nationalist terms. Professor Brodetsky said the other day that the Jewish community in this country is to be considered a religious denomination, and not "a nation within a nation."

It emerges from these facts that the actual number of adherents to Jewish nationalism, which is the real issue between Zionists and non-Zionists, is far from being a majority in Anglo-Jewry. A considerable number of Jews do, in some vague way, want "a national homeland" for Jews who are oppressed or persecuted. But few of them would want a Jewish national status for themselves, and most would reject the Jewish nationalist philosophy for Jewish life in England.

Any doubt about it could easily be resolved by asking every Jew the simple question: "Do you want to be considered a member of a Jewish nation?" It would show clearly that the number of Jews who hold the Jewish nationalist philosophy is very small. Their methods have tended to give a much exaggerated impression of their numerical strength.

The number of Jews, however, who want "a national homeland" for Jews is much larger. It may be questioned whether it would be so large if all those who hold it realised that a Jewish nation-State anywhere would impose distinctive Jewish nationality on Jews everywhere. That would not happen by deliberate intention, but automatically. The name Jew everywhere would come to have a definite national signification.

There are, therefore, three main groups of Jews. Some consider themselves Jews by [illegible] they hold the [illegible] Jewish [illegible] consists of those who do not want Jewish nationality for themselves, but, chiefly out of motives of charity, want a Jewish nation for persecuted Jews; they have no philosophy of Jewish life. The third group consists of those who reject the idea of a Jewish political nationality for Jews anywhere; they hold a philosophy of Jewish life based on religion. The third group has in common with the second group the practical support of Palestine as a place of refuge for persecuted Jews.

If the Board of Deputies is to speak in the name of Anglo-Jewry, it must take into account all three views. The argument that, in accordance with the principle of democracy, it should express only the point of view of a majority, shows a mistaken conception of the Board. It is not a legislature, but a spokesman. It does not govern the Jews in Britain, but speaks for them. Especially in its dealings with the British Government, its influence will depend on the comprehensiveness of its views. It will be small if it speaks only for a section, for other views will neutralise it.

The gravity of such a development lies in the ultimate issues that are involved. What those who are trying to "capture" the Board want is to further the Jewish nationalist view, in the decisions that will have to be made in post-war reconstruction, about the future position of the Jews. These decisions will affect not only the position of the Jews in some countries, but the position of the Jews in all countries.

The Representation of Polish Jews in Palestine is sending a special envoy to India for the purpose of arranging uninterrupted shipment of food parcels from India to Polish Jews in Russia. Parcels of food are also being sent from India through an arrangement between the J.D.C. and the Jewish Agency in Palestine.

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35 Palestinian Jews serving with the British Merchant Navy perished in action on the high seas since the outbreak of war.